THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
B. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Reported Capitulation of Paris.

The Army of the Loire Defeated.

Unsuccessful Sortie from Paris.

Napoleon and His Fellow Prisoners

To March to the Relief of the Germans.

The Black Sea Difficulty.

The Proposed Conference at London.

Russia Fearless of Hostile Alliance.

Rumored Surrender of the Loire Army.

French Prospects Extremely Gloomy.

FRANCE.

The Army of the Loire Badly Defeated.

VERSAILLES, November 30.—It now appears that the greater part of the French army of the Loire was engaged against the Prussian Tenth Corps at Beaumeon Monday. From additional particulars which have just come to hand in the report of commanders, there is no question but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least one thousand killed were left on the field by the defeated French. One thousand unwounded prisoners had been captured by the Germans at last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing, as the Prussians were in close pursuit.

Unsuccessful Sortie.

A sortie from Paris was made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday. It was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only slight loss. The people at Versailles were terribly excited during the sortie. Immense quantities of provisions of all kinds have been collected here by the Germans for the use of Parisians when they surrender.

Reports of French Successes Credited at Tours.

TOURS, November 30, Evening.—The reports of French successes in the recent battles north of Orleans are credited here.

ENGLAND.

Sorties From Paris

LONDON, November 30, noon—The following, dated Versailles, early this morning, has just been received by way of Berlin: On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south, maintained a furious cannonade, to cover a sortie in force on Tuesday, the 29th. The Parisians came out towards Choisy, supported by the fleet on the Seine. At this point they attacked fiercely. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions. In all cases the French were repulsed and driven behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in the engagement was only seven officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost 1,000 prisoner alone.

Sadly Beaten.

The French were badly beaten near Amiens. Their army was totally routed and fled toward Arras. Four French guns were captured.

On the 28th the main body of the French army attempted to force a passage forward Fontainebleau, by a heavy and general attack. They encountered the Tenth Army Corps at Beaune, twenty-six miles north of Orleans. The Prussians were soon reinforced from the Fifth Infantry and First Cavalry Divisions. The French onslaught was repulsed, with a heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, especially the latter. Failing in this attempt, the Army of the Loire fell back northward.

The Prussians have evacuated Boughaincourt. They also burned the village of Suey.

Napoleon to March to the Relief of the Germans Advised.

The *Times* says: Important rumors are afloat to the effect that the terms of peace are settled, whereby, on the cession of Strasburg and Metz, Napoleon and his Marshals at the head of the Imperial Guard and thirty thousand prisoners now in Germany, will march from the Rhine, relieve the Germans in front of Paris and force the capitulation of the city. The Germans then will then return home. The story is not generally credited.

Queen Augusta has an official dispatch announcing the victory of Frederick Charles over Parisians on Monday.

Count de Chambord, an Orleanist, sent a letter to King William, congratulating him upon the agent of the Legitimists was not received by William.

Rouge Advanced to Strasburg.

LONDON, November 30.—A dispatch to the *World*, dated Berlin on the night of the 29th says: The deposits in the Strasburg Savings Bank having been withdrawn, the money for war purposes by the French government at the beginning of the war, the Prussian government has advanced one million francs to the bank to enable it to resume payments.

Napoleon Wants to Buy an Island.

Special to the World.

LONDON, November 30.—Napoleon is treating for the purchase of the island of La Corlou, near Nassau, which was formerly inhabited by Maximilian of Mexico.

Rumored Capitulation of Paris.

LONDON, November 30, 3 P. M.—The rumored capitulation of Paris causes buoyancy in the stock market here.

Bismarck's Proposal for a Conference.

Special to the World.

LONDON, November 30.—A dispatch dated Vienna, 24th, says Bismarck's proposal for a conference was made after he had arrived at a perfect understanding with Gortschakoff. No orders have been given by the Emperor of Austria for the formation of a new Cabinet.

Great quantities of corn have been bought in Danubian ports on account of the Russian Government.

The Russian circular has produced great alarm in Bucharest. The government is helpless, and terms on every side are dictated. An agent of the Porte had arrived at Bucharest to propose an offensive and defensive alliance with the Sultan, on condition that the Roumanian troops shall be entirely at the disposal of the Porte. Prince Charles hesitates to side with Turkey against Russia on account of Austria.

The first corps d'armee of Turkey is ordered to Roschoumla. The fortresses of the Danube are being rapidly armed. The third army corps of Turkey have been ordered to Rouschchouck, Varna and Silistria. Large purchases of horses have been bought in Austria for the Turkish cavalry. The Turkish fleet is ready for action under Admirals Jonaherp Pacha and Hobart Pacha.

Victoria Requests the Prisoners to be Conveyed at Cassel Under King William.

LONDON, November 30.—A *Herald* special from Wilhelmshohe says: The rumor is current here as soon as Paris capitulates all the French Generals and prisoners will be convened at Cassel under King William.

Victoria Visits Eugenie.

Special to the New York World.

LONDON, November 30.—Queen Victoria visited the Empress Eugenie to-day at Chiselhurst, remaining three hours.

The *Times* to-day reviews the story telegraphed to the *World* a month ago, that terms of peace have been settled between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, in which the latter cedes Strasburg and Metz, and returns to France at the head of the victorious army. The *Times*, editorially, declares the story highly probable.

Sult's Against Prince Murat.

LONDON, November 30.—Some persons who hold notes of Prince Achille Murat, to the amount of 70,000 francs, and brought suits against him, were nonsuited by the court, and that a military prisoner could not be sued.

A Cry for Peace.

LONDON, November 30.—M. About had a leading editorial in the *Soir*, to-day, with a cry for peace. It has been reprinted by the order of Bismarck, and distributed among the soldiers, with the statement that Napoleon has in Paris a villa under the guns of Mont Valerien.

Prospects of the French Extremely Gloomy.

Special to the World.

LONDON, November 30.—Letters by balloon from Paris, private letters from Versailles, and dispatches from Berlin, all concur in the opinion that the prospects of the French are extremely gloomy.

The Germans, in the late engagements with the Army of the Loire, lost enormously, still their position has been maintained. The efforts of General Aurelles to march to the relief of Paris have been frustrated. The Germans are almost exhausted; scarcely a fortnight's supply remains.

Dr. Russell, writing to the *Times* on the 26th, gives the same account of Bismarck's exclusion from the councils of the King, which we have published by the *World* correspondent, in describing an interview with Bismarck on the 22d.

Anticipated Early Surrender of Paris—Extraordinary Supplies Ordered.

LONDON, November 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* special correspondent at Versailles on the 26th, writes: Yesterday urgent orders were telegraphed to all the army food contractors to be prepared, in anticipation of an early surrender, to furnish extraordinary supplies.

All the cavalry so-day were ordered to lay in ten days' forage, though the usual marching provender is for three days.

BELGIUM.

French Prisoners Try to Escape.

ANTWERP, November 30.—The French prisoners here recently made an unsuccessful effort to escape.

PRUSSIA.

Complete Defeat of the Army of the Loire.

BERLIN, November 30.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William: "Frederick Charles reports the complete defeat of the Army of the Loire in the battle of Monday, in which the French had the Twentieth Corps, probably the Eighteenth and portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth engaged. One thousand French were found dead on the field, 4,000 were wounded, and 1,000 taken prisoners. Gen. De Aurelles is reported wounded. The German loss was 1,000, among them a few officers.

The lady Vorsetzer, for Hamburg, with a cargo of guano, has been captured by a French man-of-war.

9:30 P. M.—The *Globe* this afternoon publishes the announcement of the capitulation of the entire army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source. Nothing was known of such an event at the German Legation here at 9 o'clock to-night.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Proposed Conference.

LONDON, November 30.—The *Telegraph* is enabled to promise that a conference on the Eastern Question will certainly be held in London.

The *Times* this morning urges the King of Prussia, as ally of England, to urge on the Czar the folly of a pretension which the civilized world refuses to tolerate.

Favorably Received.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 30.—The proposition for a conference on the Eastern question, to be held at London, is most favorably received here.

The *London Times* says that England accepts Russia's proposal for a conference on the Eastern question on condition that her circular shall not be considered as the assumption of a foregone concession. The Austrian cabinet has notified her ambassadors that she accepts the proposition to be represented in the conference to revise the treaty of Paris, subject, however, to the withdrawal of the circular from the Czar against Russ a's right to determine the question singly. Lord Lyons has asked Gamebetta if France will send a Plenipotentiary to the conference at London. He awaits a reply.

England and Prussia.

BRUSSELS, November 30.—The *Independence Belge* to-day has a Berlin telegram announcing that England has agreed to accept the proposed conference for the settlement of the Euxine difficulty, provided Russia will satisfactorily explain Gortschakoff's first circular.

Russia Unreasonable.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 29.—The Government is in receipt of addresses from all parts of the Empire, which shows that the loyalty of the people makes the Government unafraid of any hostile alliance. Though no ministerial instructions have been given to the press, the St. Petersburg *Gazette* having adopted a partial policy, its sale on the street has been forbidden.

Waiting on the Final Decision.

LONDON, November 29.—Lord Lottus is awaiting the decision of the Tours Government to the matter of sending a plenipotentiary to the conference at London.

Prussia's Position on the Russian Question.

LONDON, November 30.—A *Herald* correspondent says: I am enabled to state upon unquestionable authority the position taken by Prussia on the Russian question, and which will probably be communicated to the British Cabinet to-day. Prussia maintains that like Italy, having signed treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, which was concluded as mentioned in the introduction preface, ing the integrity of the Turkish Empire, like England France and Austria, who concluded and signed the treaty of London of 1871, by which they bound themselves to consider any infraction of any stipulations of the treaty of Paris, 1856, as a casus belli, and obligated themselves to fight for the maintenance of the clause in which a great power cannot submit forever, and which dates not in any way infringe the principle of the first treaty, so far as Prussia is concerned, therefore she does not regard Russia's position as constituting warning, because the St. Petersburg Cabinet does not intend to endanger the independence or integrity of Turkey. A dispatch of Russia declared that any additional territory was unnecessary, and therefore relinquished the idea of creating the Greek Empire at Constantinople under a Russian protectorate, but declared its intention to establish an extensive naval arsenal on the coast of the Black Sea. Under these circumstances it confidently believes that by diplomatic measures an understanding will be arrived at by which its powers will be restored. The people of Paris will accede to the Russian request regarding the neutralization of the Black Sea. To this end Prussia offers mediation.

London in a Pacific Mood.

LONDON, November 30.—The talk in the clubs favors the idea of a Russian alliance succeeding the present ministry. The Eastern question appears to a peaceful solution, and it is confidently expected that a conference for settlement will be held in London. London is in a pacific mood, and all parties feel sure of a peaceful result.

The Deed Lock in the English Cabinet.

Special to the Herald.

LONDON, November 30.—The dead lock in the Cabinet continues, and nothing was done to-day. Gortschakoff's circular keeps England in a tremor. Low, Bright and Cardwell are ready to keep peace on any terms, however humiliating, and a break up in the Cabinet is imminent.

Directly all reports of Russia's withdrawal from her present position—they are unfounded. England will be compelled to back down from Granville's letter of Sept. 1.

The English Dispatch Relative to the Conference at Tours.

LONDON, November 30.—The English dispatch in relation to a conference was received yesterday, but no answer has yet been returned. The Government is inclined to consider England's request favorably, in urging the adherence of the French Government to the proposition coming from Prussia.

Russia's Armament Merely Defensive.

LONDON, November 30.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna that advices from Constantinople report that Ignatieff declares that the Russian armament is entirely defensive, and some oil has been brought up by the sand pump. This well is on the farm of Mr. Thomas McCracken, three miles above this place, on the west side of the river, and back from the river about half a mile. The company putting the well down are Pittsburgh men.

Great interest is felt in both these wells, as they will test whether we have oil in paying quantities in our territory. Everybody is getting "crazy as lovers of oil" may be our portion, and that none may be disappointed in their expectations.

THE New York *Tribune* learns that the American Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company, chartered by our State in 1866 and by act of Congress in 1869 been reorganized by the choice of A. F. Wilmarth (of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company) as President, the Hon. S. C. Somerby, Vice President, the Hon. Edward Haight, Treasurer, and W. O. Stoddard, Secretary, and, having procured from Holland and Russia the necessary concessions which they desire, and from Portugal, from France, they now possess all the privileges they require in either hemisphere, and expect to lay their first cable across the Atlantic during the ensuing summer, making New York its American landing place. They are, and purpose to remain, wholly independent of all other Atlantic Telegraph Companies, but they mean to extend their line to Russia at an early day, and to be in no way connected with the telegraphic system of that country, and, through that, with China. The Company has authorized issue of twenty-year gold bonds to the amount of $6,000,000, whereof the proceeds are to be devoted to the early and vigorous prosecution of their enterprise.

WASHINGTON.

Population of Pittsburgh and Suburbs.

Sharp Practice in the Court of Claims—Contested Election—The Case of Virginia vs. West Virginia—Important Decision in Maryland—The Fifteenth Amendment Recognized as Valid—The New Census of Baltimore—Question as to the Legality of Municipal Tax on Interstate Commerce—A Medal Bestowed on a Brave Officer—The Charity Fair—A Canadian Lobby for the Annexation of Winnipeg, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1870.

A Fraud in the Court of Claims.

A matter has arisen out of the prosecution and collection of a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims, involving grave considerations touching the practice of that court and the moral and professional conduct of a prominent member of its bar. It seems that a judgment for a large sum was rendered by this court last April in favor of a Georgia claimant. The usual clerk's certificate of that fact was filed by the regular attorneys, when payment was demanded of the United States Attorney taking an appeal to the Supreme Court. In the state of affairs a certain lawyer by the name of Weed, whose only connection with the case consisted in his personal knowledge of the parties, went to the Assistant United States Attorney General who, in the absence of his official superior, allowed the appeal at Weed's urgent request. Of this action Weed failed to notify the proper authorities, but proceeded to follow the case into the Treasury Department for the purpose of getting it through. Here, according to uniform usage, it became necessary for the attorneys of record to execute a stipulation permitting the department to retain so much of the money as would get the Internal Revenue tax thereon. Instead of Weed's attorneys executed a stipulation and signed the names of the lawful attorneys thereto, without a shadow of authority. He then presented the paper to regular attorneys, amounting to something like $7,000, and forwarded the balance (about $13,000) to Georgia claimants. The lawyers whose wages were coolly pocketed have filed a bill in the Court of Claims, setting forth the above facts, and the papers have been placed in the hands of the District Attorney for his investigation. The case is not an ordinary one, and was applauded Assistant Attorney General Weed's actions under President Lincoln's administration.

Contested Election.

Hon. Lewis McKenzie, from the Seventh Virginia District, announces that he will contest the election of E. M. Braxton for the Fortieth Congress, on the ground of irregularity in returns.

Virginia vs. West Virginia.

The important case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, involving the legality of the creation of West Virginia from the State of Virginia, is to be argued next week in the United States Supreme Court. Should the decision be adverse to West Virginia, is there to argue the case.

New Census of Baltimore.

The census of Baltimore on yesterday began to take the new census. It will confine it simply to the enumeration of the inhabitants. The United States census gave Baltimore 267,000 people. It is expected that city believe they have 300 000 inhabitants.

Important Decision.

Judge Maulsby, of the Circuit Court of Calvert county, Maryland, has just delivered an important decision in the case of the State vs. Charles Watkins. The case involved the right to register and vote under the fifteenth amendment. The Judge decided that all so convicted were entitled to vote, notwithstanding the provision in the State Constitution, which provides that no person above the age of twenty-one years convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the Governor, shall ever hereafter be entitled to vote stary election in that State. The opinion was based on the fact that a fine or imprisonment was no part of the punishment of colored persons, who had not a right to vote previous to the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment. An appeal is imminent.

It is from all reports of Russia's withdrawal from her present position—they are unfounded. England will be compelled to back down from Granville's letter of Sept. 1.

The English Dispatch Relative to the Conference at Tours.

LONDON, November 30.—The English dispatch in relation to a conference was received yesterday, but no answer has yet been returned. The Government is inclined to consider England's request favorably, in urging the adherence of the French Government to the proposition coming from Prussia.

Russia's Armament Merely Defensive.

LONDON, November 30.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna that advices from Constantinople report that Ignatieff declares that the Russian armament is entirely defensive, and some oil has been brought up by the sand pump. This well is on the farm of Mr. Thomas McCracken, three miles above this place, on the west side of the river, and back from the river about half a mile. The company putting the well down are Pittsburgh men.

Great interest is felt in both these wells, as they will test whether we have oil in paying quantities in our territory. Everybody is getting "crazy as lovers of oil" may be our portion, and that none may be disappointed in their expectations.

THE New York *Tribune* learns that the American Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company, chartered by our State in 1866 and by act of Congress in 1869 been reorganized by the choice of A. F. Wilmarth (of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company) as President, the Hon. S. C. Somerby, Vice President, the Hon. Edward Haight, Treasurer, and W. O. Stoddard, Secretary, and, having procured from Holland and Russia the necessary concessions which they desire, and from Portugal, from France, they now possess all the privileges they require in either hemisphere, and expect to lay their first cable across the Atlantic during the ensuing summer, making New York its American landing place. They are, and purpose to remain, wholly independent of all other Atlantic Telegraph Companies, but they mean to extend their line to Russia at an early day, and to be in no way connected with the telegraphic system of that country, and, through that, with China. The Company has authorized issue of twenty-year gold bonds to the amount of $6,000,000, whereof the proceeds are to be devoted to the early and vigorous prosecution of their enterprise.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 30, 1870.

CABLES OUT OF ORDER.

Cyrus W. Field publishes the following notice in the afternoon papers: The steamer Robert Lowe sailed from Heart's Content on Saturday last to repair the Atlantic cable of 1866 which was injured about sixty five miles from that point. We have just received information that the cable of 1865 has also ceased to work, and that the fault is about the same distance from Heart's Content. It is, therefore, probable that the steamer has grappled on the wrong cable. As the steamer is on the spot, it is hoped both cables will soon be repaired. Although the French cable is able to transmit westward with about its usual facility it is from some unknown cause unable to transmit eastward, except with great difficulty and very slowly. Notice is hereby given that for the present messages cannot be received for any part of Europe. The public will be informed at the earliest moment that messages can be received for Europe.

BISHOP M'ILVAINE

Arrived to-day from Liverpool.

RUMORED FAILURE.

There were rumors this afternoon to the effect that a mercantile firm at Cincinnati had failed, with liabilities estimated at a million, but up to the present time no particulars have transpired.

CATTLE DISEASE.

There is much excitement in the eastern part of Duchess county over the sudden and alarming illness of cattle.

CALLICOTT TO BE RELEASED.

It is privately announced that ex-Speaker Callicott is to be released from the Albany penitentiary this week. The $10,000 fine has been arranged by his bondsmen.

ILLNESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Mr. Parsons, Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, who has recently returned from a visit to Chief Justice Chase, at Narragansett, reports the Chief Justice slowly recovering his strength. Paralysis has not in any manner affected his mind, and he is able to walk and ride as usual, but is suffering from great loss of strength, and his physician has forbidden any attempt to resume his duties on the Bench for the present, and prescribed a total rest and relaxation from official cares.

A DESPERADO SENTENCED.

Hugh Ferguson, a notorious desperado, was committed in the Court of General Sessions this morning for high way robbery and assault. He was sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years to hard labor.

A WOMAN KILLED.

George H. Marshall was arrested this morning while attempting to get a check cashed for $11,932, on the Manhattan National Bank, issued by Horace Delano. The check was certified and mailed, but was taken from the postoffice in some unaccountable manner.

General G. P. T. Beauregard, or the late Confederate army, sailed for France to-day on the Ville de Paris.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

The Hebrew Charity Fair, for the benefit of the Mt. Sinai Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, opened this evening at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. The opening address was made by Governor Hoffman. Nearly five thousand people were present.

POLITICAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 30.—At 12 o'clock M. to-day, in joint meeting of the Legislature, ex Governor E. B. Vance was elected United States Senator. The vote stood: Vance 94, Abbott 43.

MONTGOMERY, November 30.—Last night Uptain Drum, colored, made a speech here. In the troops at the Capitol removed by an order from Gen. Terry, and the following five Democrat. Smith and Bingham have a Sheriff's posse of negroes guarding the Executive and Presidents' rooms, and the doors of the Legislature to-day.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 30.—Manning, Democrat, beats Joe W. Holden for the unexpired term in the Forty-first Congress from the 1st district by 800 majority.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 30.—Sam. Bard, editor of the *True Georgian*, heretofore devoted to the support of Grant's administration, comes out this morning declaring the mission of the Republican party is ended, and revolts at the head of its columns the name of Hoffman for President in 1872.

Severe Accident at Aladuin, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALADUIN, PA., November 30, 1870.

William McGraw, an employee of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, met with a severe accident at Aladdin. As he was trying to make a coupling, his left arm was caught between the bumping blocks of the cars, crushing it terribly. His arm is supposed to be broken in several places, and will probably cripple him for life.

Abel Hale, an old man living alone near New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, reported wealthy and always kept a large sum of money in his house, was murdered last Friday night. The murderer is unknown, and got but little if any money. Earnest efforts are making to discover the villain.

Buy Jenkins & Bro.'s
Roast Coffee. Guaranteed the best in use. †

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1870. NO. 65.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Postmaster General Creswell.

Increase in Revenues of the Department—The Money Order System—Business of the Dead Letter Office—Abandonment of the Franking Privilege Strongly Urged, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1870.

SIR—The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and the expenditures of all kinds $23,698,857 63. For the year ending June 30, 1869, the ordinary revenues were $18,344,570 72, and the expenditures $20,088,133 50. The increase of revenue was $1,427,709 08, or 7.78 per cent and the increase of expenditures $3,610,706 13, or 1.22 per cent, showing a net increase in the revenue of $1,127,064 80. The increase in revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1868 was $3,479,619 85; expenditures for 1870 over 1868 was $1,268,244 98 or 5.57 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1870 as compared with 1869 was less than the increase for 1869 as compared with 1868 by $624,199 99, and the increase in expenditure for 1870 compared with 1869 was less than the increase for 1869 compared with 1868 by $666,852 72.

If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department be credited with $700,000 appropriated for free matter, and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steamship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general treasury for the year 1870 is $1,411,152 54, as against $1,970,287 45 for the year 1869. There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1870, 7,295 contractors for the transportation of the mails, of mail routes in operation there were 6,915, aggregating in length 237,852 miles; in annual transportation 67,921,996 miles, and in annual cost $4,364,695. Adding the compensation of railways, postoffice clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail route messengers, and route masters in charge of registered packages, amounting to $1,470,899, the aggregate annual cost was $5,835,543. The service was divided as follows: There was in operation during the year ending June 30, 1870, length of routes of 7,501 miles; in annual transportation 6,321,353 miles, and in annual cost $1,016,658. Adding for railway, post office clerks, route, local and other agents, $1,470,899, the aggregate cost was $678,815. The foregoing statements of distances and costs do not include service for special contracts, which was performed by 2,169 of these, each with a mail carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the sum paid for like service on the regular routes and their carriers are included, however, in the number of contractors and routes as given above.

Pay for Railway Service.

The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of a revision and readjustment of the compensation allowed by law for the transportation of mails on railroad routes. The managers of railroads insist that the pay awarded them under the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, is inadequate to the service required, and many of them have refused and still refuse to transport the mails. The Department, alleging that they will not bind themselves by a permanent arrangement at rates which may be ruinous in the event of an increase of the business, and with but little or no compensation, and with but little regard to the public interests. Many complaints of inefficiency in the mail service arise from the gross neglect on the part of railroad companies, who have been unable during the past year to furnish the Postmaster General with their regular weekly mails are dispatched from New York to Great Britain by the steamships of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, Inman Line, Collins Line, North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines resume their regular trips, and the new steamers with increased size and greater speed which have been tendered by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, for the conveyance of the mails from New York on Mondays, are placed on the route to sail from that port on Wednesdays. There will be at least six first class weekly lines of trans-Atlantic steamships, sailing from New York for European ports, sufficient to establish a regular dispatch of mails to Europe on each week day in the year, and the sailing days of the respective lines can be so adjusted as to secure that desirable object.

Ocean Service.

The United States postage on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Panama, South Pacific and Belize, Honduras, a steamship service and the amounts paid for the sea conveyance thereof was $72,495 81. The contractors for the mail steamship service from New York to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and from San Francisco to Japan and China, have performed in a satisfactory manner the full service required by their respective contracts. Of twelve trips each per month from and around trips are have been made by the steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, contractors for the monthly steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu, and authority to renew the recommendation made by me of Mr. Thomas Spence, of Liverpool, for service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship line from San Francisco to Japan and China. Impressed with the international advantage of maintaining this line in the American interest, and the necessity of providing increased facilities of communication with those countries, I do not refer again to the commercial advantages already gained by its establishment, but will call the attention of a special communication on the subject to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, and to the chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same subject.

Fines and Forfeitures.

The amount of fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay on account of failures and other delinquencies during the year ending June 30, 1870, was $30,675 38, and the amount remitted for the same period was $28,753 25, leaving the net amount $1,922 07. This shows an increase in the net amount of fines and deductions for the year 1870 of $1,211 07, and a decrease in the amount of remissions of $15,197 74. The increase in the fines and deductions is not attributable to any increased severity of fines, but to the fact that since the first of April, 1869, the provision in mail contracts for a forfeiture of the pay for trips which may be tardily made, has been enforced in conformity with the act of July 8, 1868. The number of trips this mile contractors have evinced a much greater amount of energy in their efforts to carry the mails through to the points of destination.

Losses by Depredations.

During the past year 3,071 cases of loss by mail depredations, of which 1,574 were registered letters, were reported to the department. Investigations were made in all cases of money to the amount of $1,393 768 21, a considerable portion of which has been recovered. The number of arrests for violations of the postal laws was 302 and the convictions of those who were brought to trial, fifty four. The remainder being released, acquitted or held for trial. The department has also been able to avail itself of all the means within its reach for the detection of crime, and to bring to justice any of its employes who yield to the temptation to violate the trust reposed in them.

Trans-Atlantic Mail Service.

The cost of the trans-Atlantic mail steamship service during the three preceding fiscal years was as follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, $551,338 01; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, $421,746 44; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, $436,207 49. From July 1, 1869, to September 30, 1870, the trans-Atlantic mail service was performed by steamships of the Hamburg, Cunard, Bremen and Inman lines, sailing from New York on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Under the new contracts, each of these lines having declared to transport the mails for the railroad rates of sea postage established by law, and having entered into contract with the United Kingdom, which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1870. The service was for a short time interrupted; but new arrangements were soon concluded on the basis of the reduced rates of compensation for a regular semi-weekly conveyance of mails to Europe by the steamships of the Liverpool and Great Western Company, Williams & Guion, agents, which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1870, and by the steamships of the North German Lloyd

Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870.

THE whisky ring wish more internal revenue tax upon their commodity. That they ask it is a good reason for refusing to raise the tax, which now yields more revenue at fifty cents on the gallon than it did at two dollars.

THE article in this paper that Russia is "put out" at the United States because General GRANT will not worry England with the Alabama claims just now, is of doubtful correctness. The Russian Minister at Washington doubtless understands that it has been the purpose of the Administration ever since Mr. MOTLEY was removed, to defer negotiations with Great Britain upon the Alabama case until a new Minister to the Court of ST. JAMES should be engaged in the duties of that mission. For this reason the United States could not now interefere against England, and Russia is not going to quarrel with us upon such a question of our own policy.

THE feeling among Congressmen now is reported to be against the repeal of the law providing for the organization of the Forty-second Congress in March. Speaker BLAINE and the members of the House who have arrived up to this time, are decidedly opposed to the repeal. This is well, for if the Republican majority shall pass the repeal it will be a pretty commentary upon the action of the Republican majority that enacted the measure. The Protectionists, too, are awakening to the realization that to postpone the organization will only give additional time and opportunity for the forming of combinations in Free Trade interests. But, aside from these considerations, it is an advantage to have the House organized at all times, and doubtless enough members think so to continue the law therefor among the statutes.

JAMES MCAULEY, ESQ., for eighteen years past a representative in Councils from the Fourth ward, and for the greater portion of that time the President of the Select Branch, declines to be a candidate for renomination, on account of failing health, as appears from a correspondence elsewhere published. Mr. MCAULEY has long been identified with the interests of this city, and has been one of the most active, laborious and efficient members of our municipal legislature. He was not only a fast friend, and an unselfish worker in the interest of the people, but when his own financial embarrassments were threatening, he was a safe adviser and skilful financier. His long services, and perfect familiarity with the public business, rendered him one of the most useful members of Councils, and his place will be difficult to fill. The public will hear of his declination with regret, and will entertain the hope that he may soon be restored to his wonted health.

THE crash in a Liberty street warehouse, elsewhere reported, should arrest the attention of those occupying such buildings. One of two things is evident—either the floor was overladen, or the timbers were of insufficient strength. For the purpose of precaution on the part of others, it matters not which of these causes existed. It would seem, however, that the weight of two or three hundred barrels of apples should not break through the floor of a warehouse specially intended for the storing of heavy articles. The occupants of the store allege that some of the joists were brashy and affected with dry rot, and unable to stand the weight required. This would suggest the propriety of a general examination as to the condition of the timbers supporting the floors of warehouses, and the removal of any undue strain upon them. But especially does this accident call for the closest scrutiny of our Building Inspector as to the character of the timbers used in the construction of our buildings, and particularly those designed for public use. It is not enough that he should be satisfied with the "plans and specifications," but he should see that the plans are executed and the specifications fulfilled. Of course, it will be impossible for him to examine every timber that goes into those buildings, but his visits should be frequent enough to let the contractors understand that they are under surveillance, and satisfy him that there has been no material departure from the standard of safety. If there is not some such oversight on the part of the Inspector, the office does not meet its full purpose, and ought to be changed.

PROTECTION AND THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The session of the National Board of Trade, at Buffalo, on December 7th, will be one of unusual interest, for the reason that resolutions have been submitted for action from the Boston Corn Exchange and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, advocating modifications of the present tariff. It is understood that the Free Traders will endeavor to have this influential body give expression to opinions adverse to the principal of protection to American industry. The National Board of Trade being composed of a select number of delegates from all the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the United States, an official expression from it has much weight.

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade, at a meeting on Tuesday, appointed as their delegates Messrs. JAMES M. COOPER, JAMES I. BENNETT and CAMPBELL B. HERRON. We understand that, at the same meeting, the annual fee for membership to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade was reduced to five dollars a year, and the names of two hundred new members subscribed and elected. We despair, after the failure of many efforts that have been made by the Board to establish a regular Daily 'Change, of ever seeing such a great business convenience take root and flourish here. Our Board of Trade continues, however, through the persistent efforts of a comparatively few persons, to fight its way through all discouragements and lukewarmness of the great mass of our business men, and to be ever watchful of the interests of this community.

Our city seems to be destitute of that peculiar commercial element that finds its greatest facility in a daily 'Change meeting. The more conservative, deliberative, executive character of a Board of Trade, seems best adapted to the business characteristics of Pittsburgh. The necessity of such a body in every city is well understood, and very forcibly illustrated in the existence and sessions of the National Board of Trade, in whose session, and in whose discussions and actions no delegates but those from regularly incorporated Boards of Trade can participate.

Pittsburgh has participated in the sessions of the National Board since its organization. Without her Board of Trade, such participation would have been impossible; now in the coming session, where action so vital to all her interests will be urged, could she have had a voice. We think those who have, in the face of great discouragements, persisted in keeping up the organization of the Board of Trade, should find their hands strengthened by a much more generous financial support from the whole community. In nearly the forty years that the Pittsburgh Board of Trade has had an honorable and useful existence, the part it has taken in the promotion and the prosperity of the trade of the city is perhaps, not realized; yet there has been hardly one important measure, in the commercial history of the city, that does not trace its origin to the Board of Trade. Much has it done to promote good, and much has it done to prevent evil. Differing widely in its functions and powers from a daily 'Change organization, its actions are less frequently brought before the masses; yet the records of public movements show that it has never failed to use its powers at the right time, and for a right end. Boards of Trade are fast in this country acquiring strength, in shaping public opinion and legislation, and it were well that a more general interest were manifested by our people in the more prosperous existence of our own Board. We have been betrayed into these remarks, because the expression of Pittsburgh's opinion, on the especial questions cited as to come before the session of the National Board of Trade, seemed so important; and because, had we failed to have a Board of Trade, no such part could have been taken in the deliberations of the National Board. The importance of the continued vigorous existence of our local Board has also presented itself with fresh force.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The complications of the Roman Question do not seem likely to be speedily or easily resolved. Before it can be settled, before the practical difficulties by which it is beset can be removed to the satisfaction of all parties, principles utterly at variance, and things the most inconsistent with each other, require to be harmonized. Reason and superstition, medievalism and the modern spirit, fairly in conflict, it is not easy to perceive how an adjustment of the quarrel can be effected and tranquility restored, without the destruction of one of the antagonists. In the collision to which we refer compromise seems impossible, and if it were possible, promises no permanent peace. By the Pope and the party who chiefly sustain him in his opposition to the King of Italy, concession with respect to the points in controversy is regarded as both sinful and foolish, and they evidently prefer martyrdom to transgression. Though in the parliamentary election of which the result was announced by telegraph a day or two ago, the Italian government received the most complete popular sanction of its action regarding Rome, probably the King feels but slightly relieved from his embarrassment. Old and a good Catholic at heart, he is oppressed by the Papal denunciations already resting upon him, and dreads the still more terrible spiritual thunders with which he is threatened. Almost forced by a very large majority of his subjects to go to Rome, he knows that if he yields to their wishes the churches there will be closed, while his presence will be felt by the devout adherents of the Holy See as a fearful visitation of evil. He is unable even to get a suitable house in which to live in Rome. It was said that the Quirinal Palace was to receive him. But of this His Holiness keeps the keys, and will not surrender them. Even the Roman lawyers who decide that the palace is national property, refuse to put their names to the opinion. Italian and other dignitaries who own palaces of dimensions to fit them for royal residences decline to sell them before the settlement of the relation between the government of the King and that of the Pope. In fact, the invisible power of His Holiness is evidently still feared even by those who make small pretentions to religion. It is already clear that two civil rulers, each supreme, the Pope and the King, cannot occupy a common capital. Pius the Ninth is resolved not to rest contented with the purely spiritual character assigned him, and will doubtless continue to proclaim his captivity and his inability to exercise his pontifical functions in disjunction from temporal power. In his attitude he is somewhat supported by the half measures or undecided policy which the Italian Government has seen proper to adopt. By this policy the radicals, the decided opponents of the temporal power, and the advocates of an entire separation of Church and State, are offended and discouraged. Many of them are tempted to take matters into their own hands and try by revolutionary violence to accomplish results which they think ought to have been reached at once by the action of the government. But such extremists are not the only persons who despair of the settlement of the Roman question by gentle conciliatory measures, or by a King who is not raised above the fear of the spiritual weapons wielded by the Pope.

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION AGAIN.

The brief account of the Indianapolis Immigration Convention in yesterday's COMMERCIAL was written before we had seen a full and satisfactory report of its proceedings. As the subject is one of considerable importance and as the action of the Indiana convention is likely to be followed by practical results, we again refer to it. It was the prevailing opinion of the delegates that immigration is a matter of national concern to which the Government ought to give more attention than it has given hitherto, and that new legislation on the subject is urgently called for as well as a more rigorous execution of existing laws. It was resolved to petition the President of the United States to open negotiations with foreign governments, with the view of establishing a common jurisdiction over emigrant ships for the protection of passengers. In another resolution the convention formally condemns all combinations and monopolies injurious to emigrants, or liable to abuses by which they suffer injury. In this act certain transportation companies are aimed at, with how much justice we do not profess to know. In another resolution a bureau of immigration, under the supervision and direction of the National Government, is strongly recommended. As westated yesterday, the subject of the tax now levied upon each immigrant was discussed. Such taxation, whether direct or indirect, whether legal or illegal, is denounced and condemned in a resolution as odious and unjust, and its abrogation is called for. And finally a committee was appointed, consisting of one person from each State, whose duty it shall be to secure from Congress such legislation as is needed to give effect to the views expressed in the resolutions.

One good result of the Convention which we may confidently look for will be a very thorough ventilation of the subject. For several years much dissatisfaction with the Castle Garden emigration establishment has prevailed in certain quarters, especially in the West, where so many emigrants have found homes. As a delegate in the late Convention touchingly remarked, Castle Garden belongs to the emigrants. At any rate, whatever blessings the institution expends, they are the persons upon whom they descend, and whatever may be its defects or abuses, they are the victims. Having reached their new homes and become familiar with their changed position, their experience and observations made while enjoying the supervision of the Commissioners, become the subject of pleasing or unpleasant recollection and conversation among themselves and their neighbors. Before long they also discover that those whom they at first regarded as high and mighty potentates like the dignitaries whom they had heard of, or even seen in their native land, are unlike them in being amenable to the people and liable to correction or removal. Reports of defects and abuses have resulted in the Indianapolis Convention, and if the charges made by it prove just, we doubt not the evil features of the arrangement will be removed. From the nature of its business any institution for the care of immigrants, whether it be a bureau or something less formal, seems peculiarly exposed to irregularity if not corruption, and calls for strict supervision by persons interested in exposing faults.

THE new meteorological record system, of which such hopes have been entertained, it is now said will be discontinued because it is too expensive. The appropriation for telegraphing was only $15,000, and the money is already expended, though the Western Union Telegraph Company will continue to do the work until Congress gets time to act in the premises. As the other messages must be given precedence, and as other business at certain hours, the company will probably require several hundred thousand dollars per annum to give the proper amount of telegraphic facilities to maintain the record and make it a success. If half is true that has been promised or expected for this system, the country can well afford to pay all it shall cost, even if there has been more retrenchment in other directions.

THE Buffalo *Express*, in noting that the Republicans of New York lose ten members of Assembly in districts where General Woodford has a majority, observes that "Good men and disappointed personal ambitions did the work." Now, were not some Republicans defeated rather because they should not have been nominated, and were not fit to be elected? Nominate good men, and "friends and ambitions" will have little chance to display themselves.

A WASHINGTON letter says that so far as can be judged by the expressions of members already in the city, General Butler's pugnacious programme only excites ridicule, while leading Democrats of the Cabinet deny that it in any way expresses the views of the administration, only in so far as General Grant's well-known wishes regarding San Domingo are concerned.

THE good effect of last winter's increase of the tariff on coppers is stated in the following, from the Portage Lake, Michigan, *Mining Gazette* of November 24th: "The shipping season just ending, with our prominent copper mines, has been a propitious one, considering all things, and almost all of the available copper has been sent forward to markets. Our copper smelting works have been worked for weeks back up to the standard, and the last boat cleared with their storehouses pretty well."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Every New York hotel has its free list, and the free guests of one house cost it $25,000 per annum.

A New York letter says that the usual round of Sunday dinner parties and receptions has recommenced with unusual spirit. Some of the most prominent people in New York make a practice of entertaining on Sunday, and defend it by saying that in America we have so few gentlemen of elegant leisure that Sunday is the only day that one can feel any certainty that *painters* will not outnumber the dressers; a state of affairs more to be dreaded than an infringement of the decalogue. Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, whose house is to New Yorkers what Lady Blessington's drawing-rooms were to London society, receives on Sunday evening, and while the youthful Turveydrops "do" the agreeable to the ladies in the *salon*, the Judge's den, on the opposite side of the hall, is occupied by four gentlemen whose united ages number four centuries—Willie B. Astor, James W. Gerard, Samuel B. Ruggles and the host, compose the venerable quartette.

The National Medical Convention of volunteer medical officers, contract and commissioned, of the United States army and navy, which was to convene in this city on December 15th, has been postponed until January 15th next. It is desired that every medical officer who served in the late war will be in attendance, the object being the formation of a permanent national association. Those who are unable to be present, but who approve the movement, are requested to forward their names for the purpose of completing the organization, to T. B. HOWARD, M. D., in this city.

When the system is thoroughly in working order each carrier pigeon from Paris will be able to carry 35,000 photographed dispatches, twenty words each, that is to say, each pigeon will carry 350,000 francs worth of dispatches tied round the leg of a shirt. There is a story in one of the French papers that the Prussians have procured a number of hawks, which they have let loose over their camps, in hopes that the carrier pigeons may be caught in their passage by their natural enemies.

It is stated that Coolie laborers landed at Havana or at Callao, cost fully $200 each, and that the contracts are readily disposed of at those places for $400, in consequence of the mortality on the voyage. The wages paid at Havana amount to $4 a week, and the cost of the Coolies, it is estimated, is never less than $20 to $22 a month. It is believed that these high rates will prevent the engagement of Coolies in the South, but at the same time, it is stated that responsible Chinese houses in San Francisco, having greater facilities, can obtain a better class of agricultural laborers from the interior of China than can be found in the large cities and seaports, without paying the heavy brokerage demanded of private agents most conversant with the country.

There is to be a convention of the planters of Arkansas, at Little Rock, soon, to urge a diversity of pursuits. Factories and mills are needed to devour the cotton, wheat and timber, and they propose to raise more cotton and more of something else. Last year the planters paid two dollars per bale for river insurance, and one dollar for fire insurance; and at this rate the insurance on the whole crop of cotton grown would be a handsome sum.

A notable instance of official stupidity occurred in St. Louis on Friday. A building which contained a large quantity of whisky and joined the Postoffice was on fire, and to prevent an explosion some one suggested to the Postmaster, who happened to be the only United States official on the spot, the propriety of sending a force to remove the whisky, and thereby prevent the building from destruction. The latter declined to interfere in the matter except by official order, and actually telegraphed for instructions to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury at Washington.

It is remarked that nearly every one of the women who have entered upon the practice of medicine make the disease of women a specialty, in most instances refusing their services when called upon to attend other patients.

A company of Sussex county, N. Y., farmers have bought a tract of land near Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of establishing there an immense dairy farm.

Over 5,000,000 packs of cards are made in this country each year, and they vary in price from the common steamboat pack, sold wholesale back at $18 a gross up to the elegant great Mogul cotton plant backs, with gold spots, extra super enameled, at $150. Massachusetts boys more of the high priced cards than any other State.

There are 142,812 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, and 113,800 in Indiana, the two States containing almost one-fourth of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Mobile was afflicted the past summer, not only with yellow fever, but with he multifarious forms of febrile disease to a degree never before known. Some persons believe that the deposits of Peruvian guano in the ground and in various stores in the city have something to do with it. The *Register* calls upon the authorities to make a full and careful examination into the subject.

There is a young apple merchant of Boston, not yet eleven years of age, who is laying a good foundation for the future. He employs five other boys younger than himself, apportioning them their districts for selling, and reaps a daily revenue of from four to ten dollars. All but one attend school, and all are of native birth.

Nathan Matthews has offered to build a new students' hall for Harvard, to cost $80,000, on the single condition that half the net income of the hall be used for scholarships to which young men of ability who are fitting for the ministery of the Protestant Episcopal Church shall have the first claim.

Bostonians complain that the property valuation in that city is too high—$581,992,491. It appears that during a period of ten years the amount of money raised by taxation has increased over two hundred per cent., while the valuation of the city increased only ninety per cent., and the debt increased sixty per cent. Since the present Democratic administration came into power the increase in the debt has been $7,655,049. During the seven years just previous, under anti Democratic rule, the debt increased only $474.

It has been agreed not to fund the bills of the South Carolina State Bank just now, because of the grave doubts which exist as to the liability of the Commonwealth for any of its war issues, a question that it is thought the United States Court should decide.

Yale and Harvard are still quarreling about last summer's boat race and their respective college journals are exchanging remarks in the highest style of newspaper abuse. The Yale students have resolved that no Yale crew shall be allowed to challenge a corresponding crew of Harvard for a row at less distance than three miles upon any course in the United States which Harvard may select. This seems to make it certain that no more college races will be rowed in Worcester, and indicates, with some probability, that no Yale or Harvard races will be rowed anywhere for some time to come.

The other day New York parties bought the property of the old gas company of Gloucester, paying at the rate of $212 for $100 shares; but there gas-making don't pay.

The Dominion Government has ordered F. L. Foster, of Chatham, Ontario, to survey the location in which the American Government has recently constructed the canal at the head of Lake St. Clair, to ascertain whether it is upon British or United States territory.

Bishop Potter, of New York, having followed the example of Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, in forbidding Father Bennett and his "evangelist fathers" from holding missions in his diocese, it is said that the Father will proceed on his own responsibility as soon as he can get the requisite contingements. Curious results are likely to follow.

New York merchants have begun to cut down their clerk's salaries, the reduction being from fifteen to thirty per cent. Some salesmen in wholesale houses can as well and little, since for some years past they have been making more than their principals, through commissions on their sales, arranged for by contract. The yearly income of one of H. B. Claflin's clerks has for a long time exceeded $20,000. He is able to live in a princely style, to keep his horses, summer residence in the country, etc., etc., while there are many whose salaries touch or exceed $10,000.

The people of Montana Territory complain that under Democratic rule no public money do they pay the largest taxes, *pro rata*, of any community, State or Territorial, on the continent, and receive less benefit therefrom.

The scarcity of water to supply the mills interferes with harvesting the Louisiana sugar crop. Previous to the war there were in Louisiana 1,261 sugar houses, producing 459 410 hogsheads, averaging 1,000 pounds each, and valued at $25,096,271. In 1869 the yield from 817 sugar mills, was 87 000 hogsheads of sugar, worth $12,-000,000. This year there are 1,100 mills in operation, which will produce 112,000 hogsheads. If the planters had had good and reliable hands to cultivate the sugar-cane early in the season, the crops would have been larger. The increase is due to a favorable season. Laborers are very difficult to obtain, even at the high rates of $30 and $40, and even $60 a month. Several planters have secured gangs of Chinese laborers, and are preparing to begin work early next year.

General W. F. Raynolds, by his snagging operations on the Mississippi under Government orders, has reduced the insurance premium on river property one-fourth per cent., a saving of $3,750,000 annually. A snag lying below Grand Tower, pulled out a year ago, sunk three boats and damaged two more, causing an aggregate loss of $300,000.

A club of New York "swells" are going to make their dress uniform a dark green coat, blue pantaloons, and white vest with gold buttons, each garment to be embroidered with gold lace at the taste of the wearer.

A man may drink moderately but steadily all his life, with no more danger to himself, but his daughters become nervous wrecks, his sons epileptics, libertines, or incurable drunkards, the hereditary tendency to crime having its pathology and unveiled laws curiously as scrofula, consumption or any other purely physical disease.

Captain Ammen, of the United States navy, has invented a most formidable torpedo boat, and a number are being constructed at the Washington navy yard. Commodore Rodgers pronounces Captain Ammen's invention as destined to revolutionize our present system of naval architecture.

The tannery of Messrs. I. W. and A. P. Howard & Co., situated one mile and a half from Corry, Erie county, Pa., according to the *Hide and Leather Reporter*, has a capacity of about 25,000 sides yearly of hemlock sole leather tanned partly from Buenos Ayres dry hides, and partly from Western slaughters, so that of course both limes and sweats are brought into operation. Messrs. Howard intend adding two new round leaches, with sprinklers attached, and fifty more vats, which will increase the capacity of the tannery about 10,000 sides per year.

PERSONAL.

The Nilsson troupe represents a variety of nationalities. Mlle. Nilsson is a Swede, Miss Cary is an American, Miss Krebs, the pianist, is a German, M. Vieuxtemps, is a Belgian, Brignoli, Verger, and Bosoni are Italians, Maretzek is an Austrian, as is also the manager Strakosch, the two being cousins, and Nilsson's agent, Mr. Henry G. Jarrett, is an Englishmen.

Clinton Parkhurst, of the Charlton, Iowa, *Democrat and Sentinel*, tells the readers of that paper in its last issue, and announces that he had received notice of heirship to $95,000, evidently the good will of a Baltimore uncle. Arriving at Davenport on Thanksgiving Day, he found his fortune to be $2,950,000.

The extent to which the foreign diplomatic corps at Washington has married into American families is quite noticeable. Without going back to foreign ministers and attaches who have retired from the service with American wives, the list of the existing connections of this sort is altogether formidable. The new French Minister's wife, Madame Trubinet, was a Miss Hoffman, of New York city. The bride of the Spanish Minister, is Miss Terry, a New York Cuban. The wife of the attache to the Austrian legation was a Miss Griffin, and the wife of a brilliant American diplomat, the late Mexican Minister was a Miss Smith, of Washington. Among the Italian representative a Miss Zabriskie of New Jersey. The acting Brazilian envoy, Mr. Fleury, is also married to an American lady; and the late Italian Minister Cerruti has become the husband of Miss Spreen, of New York; while Mrs. Le Strange, of the British legation, was a Miss Austin, of Boston.

Lieut. Gov. Stanard is the largest grain dealer in the northwest; has the largest income of any man in Missouri; is a jolly, pious, good fellow; is powerful in prayer, exhortation, and in speaking.

The Cornhill Magazine says the Duke of Wellington was not precisely stupid, but no man, who can fairly be called great, ever had a narrower escape from stupidity. With certain talents, he had also one character peculiarity of fools—that of being provided with a full set of natural blinkers, which compelled him to see only in a straight line before him, and to take the narrowest possible view of things. Nay, the Duke of Wellington may be caught in their passage by their natural enemies.

According to *Scribner's Monthly* for December it was the American Dr. Evans and M. de Lesseps who helped the Empress Eugenie to get out of France.

Manton Marble has come back to the New York *World*, fully recovered from his illness, which six months ago threatened to keep him entirely idle.

After spending thousands of dollars to perfect a piano with his violino resonance and perfection of tone, Ole Bull has at last obtained a patent for his instrument.

Senator Lot M. Morrill continues to gain slowly. He is suffering from over-exertion during a time when his system needed rest. It will require continued rest to remove his disease, and he will not attempt to be present able to return to Washington for some time.

Mr. John Hay, formerly Mr. Lincoln's Private Secretary, and recently Secretary of Legation at Madrid, has accepted an editorial position on the New York *Tribune*.

Henry Bergh has spent over $100,000 of his private fortune in preventing cruelty to animals.

Some of General Schenck's friends want him to refrain from contesting Campbell's seat, so as to be in line for the Governor of Ohio next year and to enter the Senatorial fight in 1872.

Butler has telegraph to postpone his New York meeting until they see what the President's message says.

In the harbor of Dover, says the *Journal de Bordeaux*, is a little steamer, kept ready day and night, to be ready to take a certain prince who claims the French throne, and is preparing to establish a provisional capital in Normandy.

President Grant has sent Commissioner Wilson a note expressing regret for the allusion to him in the Long Branch letter to Secretary Cox, and stating that he is satisfied he then did Mr. Wilson an injustice.

These are the words of the *Tribune*. "The Cincinnati *Commercial* will be good enough to inform its readers that there is no office in the universe that would be any inducement to Horace Greeley to forego the pleasure of the advocacy of Protection to Home Industry. After that it is safe to go on with his feuding."

President Grant is looking very well this autumn. He takes official life very easily, and, it is plain, will grow fat upon it if he shall reelected President a dozen years.

Cowasjee Jehangheer "Ready Money," a Bombay Parsee, assumes his last name in business relations, and takes pride in living up to it. He is liberal, too, and in twenty-five years has given away, for public charities, the sum above of his private munificence, nearly a million dollars. He has given donations to schools and colleges, hospitals and infirmaries, lunatic asylums, scientific objects, public fountains, famine-relief and immigration funds, sweetmeats, and more solid provisions, at various times, and various other items, including $2,500 to the Oriental Society, for the importation of blooded horses into Bombay, and a gift of a few hundred dollars for experiments in vaccination. His last recorded benefaction is five thousand dollars to the wounded of both armies in the European war.

Nilsen is paid $1,150 in gold for every night's performance.

It was Chevalier Wikoff that interviewed Napoleon for the New York *Herald*.

The Hartford *Evening Press* says: "The death of Lord Avonmore raises a curious and perplexing question in the interpretation of our marriage laws. His successor in the title and estates is Major Yelverton, the hero of the Longworth-Yelverton romance. Major Yelverton is an Irish one, and by the verdict of an Irish court, is the husband of Miss Longworth. But Major Yelverton, She is now, therefore, Lady Avonmore, and the wife of an Irish peer, is entitled to her jointure. How can this legally be settled? On this side of St. George's channel the widow of Professor Forbes is Lord Avonmore's wife, in Ireland Miss Longworth is his wife, and his English and Scotch wife. She is the only person who can decide the question for the gentleman to find himself in. How he is his position in connection with that of the ladies? Wife and no wife, husband and no husband!"

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Mary Jennings died suddenly at her residence in Mt. Pleasant township, Washington county, on Thursday last, aged 72 years.

Dauphin county has between sixty and seventy lawyers.

The merchants of Ashland have formed a protective association.

Samuel Nichol, of Franklin township, Washington county, died recently at the advanced age of eighty seven. He had been a subscriber for one paper for sixty-two years.

A man named Yingst was killed near Middletown, Dauphin county, on Tuesday, by a wagon load of lumber falling on him.

The next semi-annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania will be held in Allentown, Lehigh county. The time of meeting has not yet been definitely fixed upon, but it will probably be the third or fourth Wednesday of the month.

An Athens paper says that Judge Stalford, of Wyalusing, Bradford county, has the deed under Pennsylvania authority, dated in 1775, for his farm. It is made to Moravian Indians, a converted Indian, to General Henry Pawling, grandfather to the present owner, whose farm embraces the old Moravian town. For in 1773, Nicholas Tatemy an Indian chief bought a tract of land, including Standing Stone, which he sold to John Bratsman, of Philadelphia, who sold it to Judge Obadiah Gore, grandfather of the present owner of the premises.

A wadding mill will soon be started at Fleetwood, Berks county.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg turn out from forty to fifty tons of rails, fish-plates, etc., per day, between twelve and fifteen thousand tons a year.

A few days ago a package was received by express, from Philadelphia, directed to a citizen of Erie, on which Value $100,000 was facetiously marked. Every nail head about the box was covered with wax bearing the impression of the Express Company's seal.

The New Castle *Journal* says: They have things handy in the First ward, the stone for the curbing of the new pavement being quarried out of the hillside in front of it.

Herman Koch, one of the oldest settlers of Elk county, died at St. Mary's on the 16th inst., at an advanced age. Koch was the first constable ever elected in St. Mary's.

The scarlet fever is still raging in Pottsville, and is carrying off many children as its victims.

William Kohler, of Charleston, Tioga county, aged seventeen, was accidentally shot a few days ago, while hunting, and died the following day.

A temperance society has been organized among the students of Lafayette College, Easton. Sixty five of the students joined at the first meeting.

Five dwelling houses in Ashland, Schuylkill county, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

The following love letter, written ninety-five years ago to Rev. Samuel Hitt, will be read with interest by our young people:

"UNIONSTOWN, PA., October 10, 1775.

"REV. SIR: Though it may appear presumptive and unbecoming that delicacy which is the inseparable concomitant and discriminating characteristic of a modest virgin, yet the critical situation constrains me to lay aside my internal feelings and unbosom to you something which I have hitherto concealed. My heart inclines strongly, I confess, to the married state; and since you are unacquainted with the language of looks, I have ventured to make choice of the messenger of my mind, to acquaint you that I have long (perhaps too long) regarded you with the tenderest affection and love for an object, whose irresistable graces have captivated my heart, before I penetrated it.

"You will not, I hope, be surprised, when I tell you that I have ventured this bold step, relying on your generosity, and supposing it impossible that a gentleman of liberality of sentiments and sensibility, should be cruel and unmerciful to a languishing maid who only wishes for reciprocal affection from a heart worthy of her, for an answer either to engage or crown her felicity, or complete her misery. I conclude, your most devoted,

"Your most devoted,
"Most impassionate,
"and tender inamorata,
"M. B."

A correspondent says of Titusville: "As a place of enterprise and lavish expenditure in buildings and in large stores, for a town of 9,000 people, it is the equal of any town of equal population in the State, that rivals it. The side-walks are well covered with wood, and were it not for the intolerable mud in the middle of the streets and crossings, one might readily imagine, especially when walking on Syring street, that he was traversing some of the respectable streets of Syracuse or New York. The splendid block of granite and brick, comprising a hotel, opera house, and several large stores, is nearly finished, and surpasses in size and imposing character anything of the kind I have ever seen elsewhere in Pennsylvania. There are nine churches, a convent, three public halls, four or five banks, several refining shops and foundries, two planing mills, a tank manufactories, extensive oil refineries, torpedo works, &c. Two daily and weekly papers, the *Herald* and the *Courier*, both of large size, and another weekly paper, Titusville Herald, is about to be issued, and the population has risen from 500 a dozen years ago, to 10,000 at present. Many fine private residences have been built within a short time, and many more are now in progress, and it is evident that this town is destined to grow with it has shown of late continues, in but a very few years hence, will take rank with the principal cities of the State, excepting two of course."

We printed a few days ago an item concerning the elopement of William Clark from New Wilmington, Lawrence county. The following additional particulars, furnished by a correspondent of the Lawrence *Guardian*, will be of interest: "On Monday, the 14th instant, William Clark left town, stating to his wife that he was going to Pittsburgh to buy goods. Before leaving town two of his neighbors ordered for him to the amount of eighteen dollars. He went to New Castle, got his notes cashed at the bank, and in place of going to Pittsburgh, took the evening train for Youngstown. There he hired a two-horse rig to go to Pulaski, and during the night drove through to New Wilmington, for Miss Nancy Dunn, a lady who resided here with her parents, and unobserved, except by a single individual, stole away and drove back to Youngstown. Nothing was heard from them till the following Saturday, when the mail brought a letter for Mrs. Clark. The letter was without date, but the back of the envelope has the stamp of Chicago upon it. The letter contained information to the effect that Mr. Clark would never again return to New Wilmington. He appointed three men to settle up his accounts and dispose of his effects which he left behind. He leaves his old home for his wife, and allows her to take care of herself in the future. The lady was well met with Mr. Clark leaves her aged parents in destitute circumstances, and without any one to take care of them. Mr. Clark was the main pillar in the M. E. church here. He was in good circumstances financially, and had credit with all with whom he had dealings. His neighbors had the utmost confidence in his integrity. We and many others are now acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. In the main the man has acted well. Let us rather throw around the erring man the mantle of charity. 'It is human to err.' Mr. Clark is a man of about sixty years of age. His neighbors are inclined to believe that his mind has been wandering of late. The walls of his three story brick had just been finished. Now it stands roofless and deserted. The workmen had not been paid for their labor, and the building will be sold as it stands to pay the debts which stand against it. It is supposed that Mr. Clark took several thousand dollars with him. He has left enough behind to pay all of his property to pay off all his debts and leave a balance of five thousand dollars over and above for the use of his deserted wife."

Zion's Chapel of the "Church of God," or Winebrennarians, in Reading, was dedicated Sunday. Rev. J. Keller, of Auburn, one of the oldest ministers of the denomination, officiated at the morning service, in the German language, and Rev. D. A. Laverty, of Mechanicsburg, in the English.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: On Sunday evening an old but ding on the Wagner estate in the Twenty-second ward, erected in 1747, and one of the landmarks of Germantown, was sacrificed to afford a volunteer fire company an opportunity to engage in a riot.

Mr. and Mrs. Jedediah Weiss, of Bethlehem, celebrated their golden wedding (fiftieth anniversary of their marriage) on Saturday.

Efforts are being made to establish an agricultural society for the upper part of Schuylkill and the lower part of Columbia and Luzerne counties.

It is understood that all the legal technicalities brought to bear in the case of Dr. Paul Schenck will be used in favor of Hayin the murderer of Mary Mohrman in Philadelphia.

Scarlet fever is raging very seriously in Upper Mahanoy and Shamokin valleys, and is fearful it may assume an epidemical form.

The *Press* says: The miners of Pennsylvania, through their organ, the *Anthracite Monitor*, agree with Mr. Mundella, the English manufacturer who recently lectured in this country, on the following vital points: Co-operation, the copartnership system between the workmen and their employers, and arbitration as a means of compilation and for the settlement of disputes. No nation in the world has been the scene of more fierce struggles between capital and labor, and of more violent, and, in their mining district. The periodical cessations of work which have followed these have been, perhaps, more important in their results and effect upon business and the community than any one line between trades unions and employers, which ever took place in the old country. A remedy is at hand for all. If Mr. Mundella's suggestions, coming as they do from one of the ablest men on both sides in the miners, we know of no reason why they should not be equally acceptable to the operators in the anthracite fields of Schuylkill, Lehigh and Luzerne, who have so long held aloof from one another both hands and reaping the truth of the old proverb, that in union there is strength.

The following is a copy of a note written by a Lycoming county school director to a teacher in his vicinity: "Dear Freed sur Whi do you not Giv my Boy his Lesons the same as the rest. Now is a good time for you to Giv him to His ostern Pleas to Do the Best you Kon With him as for Books I have got Them I Bought them of Mr. Mackey in Jersy Shore Bi Nother 4 Reder he has went threw his 4 and it Pleas to Do the Best you Kon your mind truly B——E——."

Towanda has had a fire every Wednesday night for the past two months, and the people there have begun to look upon its occurrence as a matter of course. The insurance companies are beginning to revoke their policies, and the citizens are making the most strenuous efforts to discover the incendiaries.

Derry Station, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, has a porker weighing between 700 and 800 pounds.

Hon. Hiester Clymer sailed for Europe yesterday. He expects to be absent about a year.

Frederick Henry Wiesthoff, a travelling tinker of Baltimore, Md., was struck by the mail train near Chambersburg on Saturday, and killed.

We find the following in the Oil City *Times*. It seems they have consciences in the oil regions after all: "If this notice should reach one Mr. West, whose first name I do not know, but who is supposed to reside somewhere in Crawford county and who was robbed of a sum of money at Pit Hole, in March, 1865, he will hear of something to his advantage to the money, with five per cent. interest, by addressing R. H. McMaster, Adamsville, Pa."

The Erie Gas Company have made a material reduction in the price of gas.

Under the heading "weather and marine news," the Louisville *Journal* has the following paragraphs, from which we judge it is somewhat muddy in that city:

Navigation was fully opened yesterday with eight feet and a half in the canal and plenty of sight. Several clearances were made for foreign ports.

The principal crossings will hereafter be marked with buoys (or girls), which will indicate the channel. Pilots and steamboat clerks are notified to keep a sharp lookout that they do not run against the Revised Statutes.

It would be well to fire cannon at regular intervals over the crossings, and fish with grappling irons for the bodies of those who have gone down into the mud like great chips during the past few days.

A hack was seen sailing along the surface of Franklin street yesterday, but soon after disappeared. It was said that it was a mud-turtle, but another lie would be as well perhaps in dredging this story of the hack. Although the City Fathers will probably bring it to light as soon as the digging operations can be commenced on the streets in the spring.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican committee of Beaver county, will meet on Saturday next, to appoint delegates to the State Convention which will meet in March next. The *Beaver Argus* of yesterday says: "The success of the Republican party in this State next year depends mainly on the action of the coming Legislature. The Republicans will have a majority in that body and will be held accountable by the people for the character of the laws, whether good, bad or indifferent character. The Democratic members are fully aware of this fact, and will all be on hand to throw in influence to the passage of every objectionable bill brought up in the interest of the Republican party. The 'Mill-on Bill' and the 'Raid Bill' both become laws—and the chances are that they will—and the people will hold the Republican candidates for Auditor General and Secretary General next year responsible for their election! There may be those who would not regard them as entirely hopeless, but the great body of the Republicans do not feel like taking the field letting the State pass into the hands of the Democracy, and of rum rulers. There is only way, therefore, to avoid such a political calamity is for the Republican members to defeat the bills named, and if they fail to do so, and to make it impossible for them to re-enact themselves stupidly against every money making scheme that might be brought before them next winter. Will they do this? We shall see."

The Scranton *Republican* claims that Mackey, Irwin and Coleman should be dropped, and a Yale Lyceumer selected from among the Republicans of Luzerne county, and says: "We have been told by the sachems of the party in times past to elect our Representatives and they should be heard. We have this year elected two Republican members of Congress, as we did also last, and in addition thereto have gained a Republican member of Congress. We now claim of the powers that be, which are now to assemble at Harrisburg a redemption of their voluntary pledges. We want the State Treasurership for Luzerne. Is our demand unreasonable. For years we have steadfastly maintained one of the most expensive organizations in

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 30, 1870.

There is no change in the general features of our local money market. It is remarked that there is some scarcity in prime business paper. This arises, no doubt, from the fact that we are within one month of the close of the year, when general settlement time occurs, in which a large volume of paper is created. The outside market to-day was rather barren of loanable funds.

—In local stocks the market was more active. Several small lots of bank stocks changed hands, and there was increased inquiry for Columbia oil stock. The news of the late strike on its property had a stimulating influence on the stock.

—Government bonds are steady, with few offering.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
U. S. Bonds '64	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '65	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106½
U. S. 10-40s	109½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109½
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacific	110¾

—The Wall street markets to-day were tame, and prices declined somewhat at the close. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in noting the dividend declarations yesterday on the classes of the capital stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, says:

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, on which was based the dividend of five per ct. for both classes of stock, declared yesterday, are figured out completely for the five months ending October 31, and estimated for the current month of November.

The gross earnings for the five months were $5,966,810, and the expenses and interest $3,945,-810, leaving net earnings of $1,980,999 applicable to the stock. To this add balance to credit of income account at the close of the last fiscal half year, $511,426, the estimated net receipts of November say $450,000, and we get a total sum of $2,942,418, out of which to pay yesterday's dividend, in round figures, $1,750,-000. This calculation leaves a surplus to credit of income account at the beginning of the new half year on December 1st, amounting to $1,222,118.

As a partial comment on this large surplus, we quote the following from *Poor's Railroad Manual*, for 1870-71, in addition to the above (divisions of C. N. W. Road) the North-western company owns the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, now in operation for 124 miles, and the La Crosse, Tremealeau and St. Peter Railroad now in progress of construction from La Cross to a point on the Missi-sippi river opposite Winona, a distance of twenty-seven miles. To furnish the means for the construction of the latter the Chicago and Northwestern Company has guaranteed the bonds to the amount of $800,000. The accounts of these two roads do not appear in those of the North-western."

These bonds bore interest at 10 per cent., and the proceeds of their sale went in to the North-western treasury some years since. This twenty-seven miles of road has been completed and unfinish d, though the bondholders were promised that their money should be applied to its completion, and the road itself was projected as an outlet to the unproductive Winona and St. Peter Road. We learn from Minnesota that the track on this Tremple can field is laid within seven miles of completion, but that the work is suspended for want of funds. The partial failure to apply the proceeds of the $800,000 bonds to completing the Tremplean Road concerns the bondholders principally, but those who decline to join the Funding movement now may naturally ask how much of the said proceeds remains in the general fund applicable to Northwestern dividends.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 30, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
C. & H.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do scrip	86¾	86¾	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25
Erie preferred	102	102	102	102	102	102
Harlem						
Hud. Con.	120¾			120¾		
Hud. River	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Illinois Central	135		135			
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Mich. and Chic.	105¾		105¾			
Northwestern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	90¾		90¾			
Rock Island	111¾		111			
St. Paul	69¼		69¼			
Do. preferred	81¾		81¾			
Wabash	52		51¾			
Do. preferred	73		73	2		
Fort Wayne	94¾		94¼	¼		
Ohio and Miss	32½		32½			
Pacific Mail	42	42	42	¼	42	42
Adams Express	64¾		64¾			
Gold	111¾		111¾			

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69½
Philadelphia and Erie	26½
Lehigh Navigation	33
Catsa preferred	27½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Readings	51

—The late activity in Lehigh Navigation is based on the report that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company was about leasing the Lehigh Navigation Company for the term of ninety-nine years. The latter company owns The New Jersey Central is a wealthy and prosperous corporation, owned principally by New Englanders, though some of its stock is held by railroad financiers in this city. The main line of the road is seventy-five miles in length, extending from New York to Easton; the company owns a branch line to Somerville and New York. On the main stem there are three lines of railway, the business of which for the year, especially in coal, the Lehigh Canal and Railroad would be of advantage to the New Jersey Central as a feeder to its coal tonnage. As a close feeling of friendship exists between the company and the Lehigh Valley it is generally argued that the absorption of the North Pennsylvania by the latter corporation and the merging of the Lehigh Navigation Company in the New Jersey Central, are but the component parts of a general plan of railroad consolidation projected long ago and to be consummated at the proper time. Of late years the affairs of the Lehigh Navigation Company have not been in so prosperous a condition as its stockholders have good reason to desire, and the management of the North Pennsylvania Company's affairs have been in inefficient hands; therefore the consolidation of both these companies into one will place wealthy and doing a profitable business cannot fail to be beneficial to both their stockholders and the traveling and shipping public.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgage on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 30.—Cotton dull and weak. Wheat dull and unchanged; white $1 70@1 75. Corn dull and steady; white 76c, yellow 77c. Rye firmer at 95@97c. Pork dull and unchanged. Mess Pork $23. Bacon dull and unchanged; sides clear rib 17½; basis 20c. Lard dull. Whisky firm at 96c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 30.—Cotton dull and lower at 10½c; receipts 4,613 bales; shipments 3,148 bales; cotton operatives are remarkably by a combination of prominent who have stopped two of the principal factories and advanced the price of the principal. Freight agents are making an effort to compromise, and if they succeed in getting concessions, it is expected to go up. The other markets are generally quiet and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather yesterday was decidedly pleasant for the season. Trade was fairly active in most departments; the leading houses were actively engaged in filling orders. The swell in our rivers produced a wonderful effect on trade generally. The first steamer for the South takes her departure this day, and will be followed by others daily until the entire fleet has taken their departure. Produce—The market contains an ample supply of the various discriptions. Appearances indicate that there is a healthy business doing. Flour—the market was steady but not very active, holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The leading houses are well supplied. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 1,278 bbls. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference.

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,692	5,165	12,257
Apples, bbls	4,801	5,848	10,537
Cheese, lbs	1,841	1,072	2,913
Corn, sacks	2,878	1,554	4,432
Wheat, sacks	3,803	2,842	6,645
Barley, sacks	3,729	2,701	6,430
Rye, sacks	537	541	1,078
Oats, sacks	4,519	5,140	9,659
Butter, pkgs	381	230	611
Bulk meats, pieces	25,092	5,475	30,484
Bacon, pieces	1,719	153	303

The following are the receipts for the past two months:

	October.	Nov.	Total.
Flour, bbls	27,893	23,782	51,612
Apples, bbls	24,042	22,146	46,188
Cheese, lbs	5,250	4,899	10,149
Corn, sacks	11,723	8,657	20,380
Wheat, sacks	7,736	7,015	14,751
Barley, sacks	18,365	9,926	28,291
Rye, sacks	2,423	2,254	4,677
Oats, sacks	24,550	20,743	45,293
Butter, packages	943	1,334	2,277
Bacon, pieces	697	513	1,210
Bulk meat, pieces	5,590	36,284	41,784
Dried beef, pieces	76	86	162

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to ashes. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Soda Ash—Bellfont $5½ @ cwt.; 55@6c ₱ lb; common 4½ cent. 3½@ ₱ lb. Pearls—Pearls 7½@7½ ₱ lb.

APPLES—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. Prices not very firm, rather lower. The receipts were 10 bbls. We can report sales at the following: fair to prime $2 50@3 00; choice and fancy lots $3 25@ 3 50 per bbl. in a small way.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a liberal amount of receipts and regular sales at 50@75c ₱ gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock of old meat is pretty well exhausted. It will require about what is left to supply the present cold flee'. We can report large sales of packing meat that will soon be transformed into bacon. We continue to quote old hams, finger-cured at 21@22c; sounds 19@19½c; mess pork $25 50 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—The market contains a good supply. Prices are getting weak but are no lower. We are reported sales at the following: Common to fair 25@28c; prime to choice 30@35c.

BEESWAX—The market was quiet with unchanged prices, and regular sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply being fair, and the demand moderate, the market has a declining tendency, and sales in a small way at $3 25@3 75 ₱ cwt.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10¾c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ₱ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5@6½c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Shaner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—The market was ready but not very active. The supply keeps pace with the demand. The receipts were 114 boxes. The sales were: Western Reserve, 13c; Double Goshen, 13@13½c; Goshen, 16c; New York Goshen 15@16c ₱ lb.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; sicarine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales were reported at $4 ₱ bbl; a fair article fetches $6 ₱ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania, $6 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $5 00@7 00 ₱ case.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts keep pace with the demand; prices have undergone no change, and sales were: Bell and Bugle, $12 00; cascade cultivated $12@15 00 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Prices unchanged; we note sales of standard brands at 22c in a jobbing way, and 20@22c in small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 8½@8c for quarters and 10½@11½c for halves. Apples 7@8c for sliced, and 4@5c for cored ₱ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are increasing; we are reported sales in a small way at 7½@8 ₱ lb.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; we are reported sales of fresh ones at 33@35c; packed 27@ 28c ₱ dozen.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales at the following rates: Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 9½@10c ₱ pound.

FLOUR—The market was extremely devoid of animation. Dealers were confining their purchases to lots sufficient to supply their present wants. The receipts since our last were 1,278 barrels. The following are our standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red winter fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sacks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) bbls $7 4; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Steubenville number), bbls $6 75, sacks $6 85; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 00, sacks $5 90.

GRAIN—We have nothing very new for our weekly note this morning, the rates of the day previous having undergone no change. The receipts were light, viz: Oats, 191 sacks; barley, 170 do; wheat, 628 do; corn, 140 do. Sales of red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18and 20, and white at $1 30@1 35@1 37½ per bushel; sales of 1,000 bushels at the latter figures. Oats steady, owing to the receipts falling off; prices unchanged. Sales on wharf and from depot at 45@46c; and from store at 48@50c. Corn—new is in demand, and sales at 61@62c for car, and 75@ 80c for shelled, with light stocks to operate with. Rye is in better demand; holders firm at 85@90c; buying and selling; sales 2 000 bushels at quotations. Barley—The demand was small and sales were of a similar description. We have no quotations to give in prices; spring 80@90c; fall 90@$1 00 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market was quiet, with a moderate trade demand. Holders are not inclined to make further concessions in order to effect sales. We are notice sales at the following:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 22c; prime, 21½c; good, 20½c; low grades, 19@20c.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10½c; A coffee 10¾c; Brandies 10¾c; extra 11@10¾c; yellow C 9½@9¾c; New Orleans, 9½@10c per lb; fair and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Havanas 11@12½c; new, 13c; Cuba 10¾@11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¾@ 12½c; Demarara sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb. New Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12½c.

SYRUPS—Sugar-house & Elder's, 88@90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40@50c ₱ gallon.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop Cienfuegos at 50c; Muscovado 45c; Porto Rico 60@70c; Demarara 75c.

HAY—The market is well supplied with the demand. We can report sales from wagons at $17@18 per ton. Baled sold on the landing at $16@16 50 per hundred.

HONEY—The market is well stocked. We can report regular sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HORSES—We can report sales in a regulary way at 210@240 ₱ lb for new crop.

LIME—In good supply; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at 75c; No. 2 do at 80c; Cottage winter strained $1 18; Centennial do $1 15 ₱ gallon.

LARD—In tierces, 15c; do in buckets 16c; early lard 17@c.

MILK FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; seconds $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt.

MINCED MEAT—Market well supplied; we note sales of Bucks at 14@14½c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Sales of Chestnuts at $5 50@6 00; hickory nuts $1 50 ₱ bush; walnuts $1 00 ₱ bush.

ONIONS—The supply is large and prices are steady; sales at $8 00@8 50 ₱ bbl.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

POULTRY—We quote nominally: Live chickens at 4@5c ₱ pair; dressed 10@12c ₱ lb; live turkeys 75@$1 each; dressed 11@13c per ₱; dressed ducks 10@12c per ₱.

POTATOES—Prime Rose Peach Blows are selling at 90@95c; Buckeyes and Prince Albert, 85@90c; Jersey Sweets $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl; Ballintyne $4 00.

RICE—The market was firm and prices advanced ¼c ₱ lb; 9@9½c.

RAGS—Steady, with sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

SOAPS—Prices are steady; Buhrman's Gem Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Honest make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

SEEDS—The market was not over active, and buyers were taking hold sparingly. Clover-seed nominal at $6 00@6 25. Timothy not quotable. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 10 @2 12.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand with regular sales at $6 50 ₱ gr oss.

SALT—The supply was fully up with the demand. We can report sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65 in a small way at the usual advance.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There is a better demand, and sales of city rendered are reported at 8@8½c.

TURNIPS—Sales are regularly made at 75@ 80c ₱ bush.

VENISON—The market continues to be well supplied; prices have declined to 12c ₱ lb, so that it can no longer be called dear meat.

WOODENWARE—Falling list of Woodenware prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 45; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 1, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was quiet, prices being unsettled and somewhat uncertain. The most important movement was the attempt on the part of a number to start oil. The whole proceeding was a failure. The fact is, oil is a little too plenty to carry out anything like a movement of that kind. A large amount of oil will arrive in bulk on the present rise in the Allegheny.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for various delliveries, per bbl, 42½ gallons: Two days delivery s, o. 96c first water offered at 95c, December s, o 96c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Spot.
500 bbls s. o. to December 10.....95¼

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single sale for any delivery. Prices weak and tending downward. We quote as follows: Spot 22½@22¾c; January and February 22¼c; March 23c; April to July, 24c. The market closed dull with more sellers than buyers.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, November 30.—*The Herald* says: The petroleum market was inactive to-day, but possessed a considerable degree of firmness. In some instances holders, becoming impatient at crowded, have effected sales which they would otherwise have held off; but the large majority of holders are asking an advance which buyers in most cases have all the oil they want. We quote the following

SALES.

1,850 bbls upper creek.....$5 10
500 bbls upper creek.....5 07½
200 bbls on Church Run.....5 06
1,000 bbls lower creek.....5 03½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....5 02½
1,500 bbls at Rouseville.....5 05
250 bbls at Rouseville.....5 06
500 bbls at Rouseville, high gravity.....5 45

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 30.—Market quiet and dull, with nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, November 30.—Market quiet but firm at $2 05@2 10 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, November 30.—Market unsettled and declined 2c on road. No calls.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—Market quiet at 22½c; S. W. 22½c; W. 19½c.

OIL CITY, November 30.—Market a little easier at yesterday's quotations; $2 25@2 30 for irrespective on lower creek, with more buyers than sellers. Heavy gravity at Oil City $3 20 @3 25.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, November 30, 3 P. M.—Crude petroleum at 12c. Refined 23½c asked for 5,500 bbls sold to-day at 23c. The market is more firmer, and it is doubtful if more could be bought at the same, 23½c being asked by some sellers.

OIL CITY, November 30.—Irrespective lower at $3 20@3 35; gravity lower. At $3 45, irrespective, Oil City, $3 50; gravity, Oil City, $3 60@ 3 65.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—Spot 22½c; December, first half, 22½c; last half 23½c; January to March 23½c. Crude 11½c.

TIDIOUTE, November 30.—Market quiet at $3 50.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Liberty Oil Works	440	Eagle Works	72
National Oil Works	140	Commercial Works	105
Peerless Oil Works	280	W. W. Tweedle	54
Standard Oil Works	140	Brilliant Oil Works	154
Jack & Co	280	National Ref. Co	240
Standard Oil Works, W. Barnsley			28
Total			2,667

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

J. B. Barbour to Liberty Refinery, 144 bbls; Jas Wilkins to Commercial Refinery, 148 bbls; Duncan & Young, to Eagle Oil Works, 74 bbls; Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 336 bbls; Aladin Oil Works to W. J. Tweed, 74 bbls; Lockhart & Frew to Standard Oil Works, 148 bbls, Lockhart & Frew to Brilliant Oil Works, 148 bbls; Lockhart & Frew to Reliance Oil Works, 148 bbls; Lockhart & Frew to Diamond Oil Works, 289 bbls; Duncan & Young to Standard Oil Works, 48 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R., November 29.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., November 30, 1870.

Lyons & Co, 321 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Wetmore, Myers & Co, 350 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lewis, Bell & Co, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Price & Co, 107 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co 200 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

Evans & Wagner, 500 bbls, to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....2,335 bbls

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. N. R. R. Wednesday November 30, 1870.

W. L. Elkins, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

D. Lyons, 262 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Union Oil Works, 217 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wetmore, H & Co, 259 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Goodlin & Co, 46 bbls to S H Hebbs, Philadelphia.

Holdship & co, 42 bbls, to A Hebbs, Philadelphia.

W. L. Elkins, 349 bbls, to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Total Refined.....2,078 bbls.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1870.

The following are the rates of freights on live stock from these yards eastward per car:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$50 00	$50 00	$40 00
New York	60 00	50 00	54 00
Baltimore	55 00	60 50	40 50

Cattle and Sheep will be ready loaded on and after Monday next from which date tariff will go into effect, which will be as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$100 00	$110 00	$90 00
Philadelphia	90 00	90 00	80 00
Baltimore	90 00	90 00	81 00

The number of cattle weighed during the month by weighmaster Lowry amounted to 9 144, against 10 650 for October. The highest number (ver weighed in one month was 16,100.

The run of cattle thus far this week has been fair, but they sold slow, and prices were no better than those of last week. The market was chiefly supplied with common, and the closing rates of the market ruled as follows: Extra 1,300 to 1,500 steers $7 00@8 00; good to prime, 1,160 to 1,200, $6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 00.

The arrival of hogs was also fair, and sold readily. The prospect is not good for the balance of the week, there being a glut on the market, and the weather is not propitious for slaughtering. Following were the closing rates of the day: Extra Philadelphia, $6 62; good to prime Philadelphia, 25s to 250, $6 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 00.

The run of sheep was up to the average. Prices were no stronger than those of last week. There were too many consigned and too poor good sheep in the market. We give the following as the closing rates of the market: Good to prime, 90 to 96 lbs, 6@6½c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 5½@6c; common to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 5@ 5½c; foot rot and scalawags, 1½@2c.

Cattle.

Regular cattle dealers report the following sales for the past week, with the prices received:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Strayer	12	11 910	$6 00
P Black	Low		6 00
Greenfield	60	31 400	4 93
R Beck	27	12 450	4 50
Lusk	18	19,350	5 80
McCaulley	18	18,700	5 75
Marks	1	990	4 50
Stevenson	1	1,000	4 50
Skaggs	14	10,000	5 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

J Imbrie	21	22,790	6 87
Strayer	1	1,030	4 00
Wise	18	18,640	6 00
J McCall	6	6,810	4 50
C Briggs	7	7,100	4 00
J Hughes	2	2,160	4 00
J Ogle	8	8,450	5 00
Fahr & Co	2	1,930	4 50
Strayer	20	17,860	5 00
Longnecker	7	8,040	5 00
Mallon	19	19,120	5 00
Longnecker	2	1,930	4 87

BEDDOE & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Wm Kennedy	8	8,100	4 00
Wm Kennedy	93	91,730	5 00
Wm Kennedy	3	4,340	4 00
W Sherrard	21	21,470	5 00
J S Sanggert	1	1,000	5 00
J Sanggert	2	2,000	5 00
DeLoose	3	3,330	6 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Greenwald & Ic to Klemmer	46	47 270	4 50
J W Martin to J M Rodgers	4	3 650	5 30
Fleming & Co to Buchanan	14	13,750	5 75
Cooper & Bro to Boyer	19	19 400	5 75
Taberinski, Bell to Firm	17	17,200	5 50
W A Cochran to Seltzer	57	49 000	5 00
Thos Marshall to Boyer	21	21,000	5 00
Cooper & Bro to Bechtel	37	41,850	5 00
Greenwald & Ic	16	14,350	4 30

Hogs.

P. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Gillett	94	16 040	$6 12½
Grant	51	8 130	6 50
Hogue	40	6,400	6 50
Hollen	119	18,540	6 50
Hughes	2	320	6 50
Hedges	124	27 870	6 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

E Smith	90	14,400	6 00
J Jacobs	6	1,490	6 00
H Gillespie	2	320	6 00
Aull & Myers	3	610	1 00
A W Schofield	2	2,000	6 00
J Jander	2	340	6 25
Aull & Myers	35	6,070	6 00
Rosenthaller	213	39,770	6 00
Aull & Myers	1	200	6 00
Hasweiller	4	2,200	5 00
Imbrie & Co	77	12,320	6 00
A W Gillespie	29	5,910	6 25
A W Gillespie	17	3,400	6 00
A W Gillespie	17	4,760	6 00
A W Gillespie	10	2,000	6 00
A W Gillespie	10	2,450	6 00
Almon & Co	2	1,530	6 00
J Jouser	2	2,250	6 25
J Jouser	2	1,810	6 00
Rosenthaller	46	8,150	6 00
W Nesbert	51	12,000	6 00
W Newport	61	14,571	6 45
W Newport	2	1,400	6 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

T Osborne	71	77,400	6 86
S W Hill	49	11,150	6 00
H Williams	2	1,000	6 00

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Freeman & P	590	59 000	$5 00
W Hill	28	bucks per head	2 50
W Hill	113	13 560	5 00
J Irwin	177	16019	100 00
J Lloyd	169	17,580	4 00
J Lloyd	169	16,594	4 25
Sherrard	174	17,400	5 00
Imbrie	45	3,600	4 00
Imbrie & Co	112	11,200	5 00
F H Davis	215	15 240	5 80
F H Davis	91	7,280	5 00
J Pearce	214	14,970	4 00
J J Taylor	69	5,900	$1 off 4 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Erriman & Co	579	70,699	5 75
Erriman & Co	222	16,560	5 00
Erriman & P	100	per head	5 00
Erriman & P	276	16,760	4 50

BEDDOE & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Erriman & Co	675	62,070	4 50
Erriman & Co	1123	14,017	4 00
Erriman & Co	160	12,740	4 75
P M Davis	112	15,585	5 50
J J Taylor	105	13,940	4 25

R. P. ASBURY SOLD TO

J Lloyd	346	29,410	3 75
Ivbrich	90	7,960	4 5
J Lloyd	111	8,890	4 00
J Pearce	267	22,040	4 75

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

No sales reported. Good milch cows are worth from $30@75.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Several of the streets running through the cattle yards are being Macadamized.....A new telegraph office and observatory has been erected.....The new retail cattle pens will soon be completed.....A new bank building will shortly be erected in the vicinity of the Central Drove Yards.....The local trains which pass and repass East Liberty are always on time, thanks to the efficient conductors.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30, 1870.—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Zug & Co. m	Vimick & Co, m	2
Union Iron Mills, o	Bryan & Chantney, m	6
Totten & Co m	McKnight & Co, m	1
Superior Iron Mills, m	Stutzman & Hay, m	2
Coleman & Co, m	Hussey & McCullough, c & l	2
Oliver & Phillips, m	Lewis, B, D & co	2
Lewis, B, & co, m		3
Total		52

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Vimick & Co, m	2
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1
Total	3

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.

Pitts Iand F Co, m	1
Brown, Graff & co	2
Union Iron Mills, o	1
Colen Bell & Co, m	3
Total	7

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Zug & Co, o	3
Graff, Bonne & co	2
Vimick & Co, h	1
Hussey, McCullough, c & l	14
McKnight, P & Co, ore	24
Total	24

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, m	1
Brown & co, m	2
Total	3

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, m	6
Jas Marshall, m	1
Total	7

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WA

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Flour, Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Holiday Presents—R. S. Davis & Co.
Notice to the Afflicted—Dr. W. A. McCandless.
Grocery for Sale—E. M. Jenkins.
Lodlow Valves—Phillips & Chiley.
Short-Hand Writing—Prof. Gray.
Fire Engine Wanted—P. O. Box 76, Ebensburg, Pa.
Ice Absorbs.
Blast Engine for Sale—Westerman Iron Co.
Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
For Coughs—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Agents Wanted—Phillips & Chiley.
Buchanan's Patent Grate Fender—Livingston & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Winter Bonnets, Hats, &c.—Miss L. W. Taylor.
Roasted Coffee—Jenkins & Bro.
Roasted Coffee—Checkered Front.
Phthisis or Consumption—Dr. Keyser.
Roasted Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
Opera House—Fritz.
Library Hall—Rev. W. H. Milburn, December 1.
Lectures—Dr. O'Leary.
City Hall—Fair and Festival.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh—December 5.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—Ravel-Martinetti Troupe.
Etrated Crackers—Marvin's.
Store for Rent—M. McFonnigle.
Etrated Crackers—Marvin's.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. R. Hill & Co.
Bolting and Reels for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Building Lots—Mellon Bros.
Fine Watches and Jewelry—S. Marks.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Events of the Month—The Academy of Design and the French Fair—Christmas Preparation—New Toilettes and the Fashions of the Future.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, November, 1870.

There has been little of fashionable interest to chronicle since my last letter. The theaters and the concert rooms have echoed to nothing of importance since the departure of Nilsson and Seebach, and only annual fairs, the opening of the Academy of Design and the family festivities incident to Thanksgiving have occurred to break up the monotony which characterizes even city life, when its activities cease to be events and become part of the ordinary routine.

THE OPENING OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

This is an incident which is always looked forward to with a certain amount of expectation, less from the importance which attaches to the pictures than the people which the "opening" brings together. It is less an exhibition than a reunion of art, literature and journalism, with the fashionable elements thrown in, in order to prevent it from being it light and color. Formerly, the first night was brilliant as a grand opera night, with rustle of silk, the soft shimmer of lace and flash of jewels. Now, the toilettes are much quieter and more convenient, as well as better adapted to the crowded and exposed rooms. What is called "full" dress is hardly seen; bonnets are rarely dispensed with, and handsome walking costumes have taken the place of trailing satins and lace shawls. Among the fashionable people on the occasion was one of chocolate brown silk, cashmere and velvet, a combination of *grosgrain* with a wide plaited flounce; the upper skirt of cashmere, very long, and trimmed with a broad band of velvet, with a knotted fringe; the jacket was of velvet, and was trimmed with a heavy passementerie bordered with fringe. The "Charlotte Corday" bonnet was of velvet to match, and the only relief in color was obtained from a bunch of the small irregular bird, which was of pale salmon colored satin; the gloves, and a single ostrich plume, all of the salmon tint to match. The plume formed an *aigrette* at the left and sprang from a cluster of brown ostrich tips, which together with a small twist of *grosgrain* ribbon composed the bow, and long loops and ends at the back, contributed the sole trimming of a very stylish bonnet. Another costume worthy of attention was of black velvet, trimmed with heavy feathered ostrich. A gore of black silk, with a flounce of dark blue *gros-grain* were trimmed in the basque, and outlined by the ruchings, and a blue ostrich tip of the same shade, relieved the otherwise sombre character of the black velvet-*rouge*. A diamond pin, worn in the centre, was the sole ornament of the weaver is said to have cost $10,000.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

The fairs of the season have been larger and much more important than usual, but none of them have possessed the universal interest, or drawn the fashionable world in such force as ordered the French fair such a pronounced success. The armory of the Seventy-first Regiment was obtained for the purpose, and beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens, transparencies, and French and American flags. The stalls were most tastefully covered by French ladies, and the costumes, the exclamations and the chatter of voluble women might easily have made one believe oneself in Paris.

There were *exceptions* however to the French rule, and *one of them* was a central stall arranged as a floral *grotto*, and presided over by Mrs. F. Doremus, of Sanitary Fair fame, assisted on two nights by Miss Mary Anderson, and on one occasion by Nilsson, the attraction of whose presence added largely to the receipts.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is a rather handsome brunette, but not at all the style of woman newspapers have given her the credit of being. She dressed with much taste, wearing a white muslin tunic and wide pink sash. Two little boys *queried* the identity of Mrs. Scott-Siddons on account of her dark hair, as they had seen her as a blonde upon the stage. To satisfy their doubts Mrs. Siddons had to buy me a bouquet to the subject of them. "Oh yes," said she, "I am Mrs. Scott-Siddons ask Mrs. Doremus, she will tell you." Finally, I don't know," replied young America, dubiously scratching his head, "perhaps she's in the sell?"

There was more than the usual number of cushions, pen wipers, fancy baskets and card receivers, besides some very rich and valuable articles of costume and ornament. Not a fair, but after the *grotto* the next most attractive object was a most lovely doll bride and her complete trousseau. The work of a young married lady, who copied it from her own and added to it a French dressing gown and muslin apron, and a toilet bureau elegantly draped and furnished with all toilet appurtenances, including the gold backed mirrors, richly jeweled with turquois and garnets.

A feature of the Vienna exhibit will probably consists of fancy articles, in gilt, for desk and toilet use, to the morning, which is of onyx or other stones, as fine as those which are put into a lady's ring.

The bronzes and clocks, which are principally of Parisian workmanship, are advancing in price, and will do so, probably, until peace is not soon declared. The finest clocks are ancient in form, but exquisite in finish, combine all the delicacy and perfection bestowed upon a set of jewels or a lady's watch. Bronze clocks are quite out of date. The price of these clocks is from $50 to $500 in gold. In houses of the *demi monde* paper money has never been acknowledged, all the goods are bought and sold "in gold."

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

A pleasant bustle and bright activity reign now throughout New York city, and will until after the advent of the New Year. Almost every one is preparing something for the holidays; the toy and confectionary stores are beginning to display their choicest wares, figures of Santa Claus covered with snow appear in the windows, loads of evergreens mingle with the truck carts, and find their way to the underground receptacles of the great market, and blossom out shortly in wreaths and gorgeous Christmas trees. Thank heaven for Christmas! The divinely human influence that comes every year to teach us how much better it is to give than receive, to love than be loved, to forgive than to resent, to work than to play. Even the fashionable entertainments at this season are more enjoyable than any other time, because they have a purpose, a significance which redeems them from emptiness and imparts to them what fashionable entertainments always lack—a human interest. It is a disgrace to women that society has not yet got beyond the senseless game called a "party." The evenings of two or three hundred people together in the space adapted to fifty, without object except to stare at and trample upon each other, is a social enormity which American women ought to have sense and taste enough to discard once and forever, substituting some other social assembly which will allow of individual intercourse and real social enjoyment.

Some very beautiful dresses have just been completed for Christmas gatherings, which I will mention.

One was of rich Nile green *poult de soie*, trimmed with narrow black silk flounces, pricked out above a wide green plaiting, black silk round pointer, green sash, low bodice with black silk bretelles.

A second was of striped velvet and *gros-grain*, pink and white, with a fringe of pink velvet, covered with a charming design in white silk embroidery. A velvet tablier, with apron and round the edge of the panier was a flounce of lovely *point de Venise*, and the same costly lace, supported by a velvet ruff, surrounded the neck and ornamented the loose but not flowing sleeves.

A light blue silk dress was almost covered with white silk trimming. The trimming otherwise was of white, fretted silk fringe. A very striking dress was of pale salmon colored silk, with a trimming of chocolate brown velvet, and white point lace.

A white *poult de soie* was trimmed with flame colored velvet, and narrow white satin folds stitched under the edge of the velvet. Irish poplins are very fashionable this season, and a handsome blue one made recently attracted a great deal of attention from its rich trimming of white Irish lace and black velvet.

THE PLAID OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

The most fashionable things in poplins, however, at the present moment, is the clan tartan of the Marquis of Lorne, the prospective husband of the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. To the trousseau of the princess will be added six magnificent costumes of the Argyll Campbell clan pattern, and all the young ladies in England and America, are anxious to have her good taste, at least so far as in possessing a dress of the same tartan.

The plaid is very handsome, it consists of white twilled silk upon which green and black ground, and will be becoming to both blondes and brunettes. It should be trimmed with broad black velvet.

WHERE THE FUTURE FASHIONS ARE TO COME FROM.

This is at present a problem. I think really that New York, with its activity, enterprise and boldness in originating ideas, will exercise a very considerable influence upon the future of dress and fashions; but at present it has not the organized art and taste necessary to render it a leader like Paris. This may be said, however, of almost any of the great European cities. Berlin probably came the nearest to rivalry with Paris, but the genius of the people is less in accordance with our own than that of the French, and the slow, phlegmatic German movement would soon find itself outstripped. The fashions of Vienna, as my own children, informed by the energy and quick intelligence of a new world. As yet we have hardly begun to feel the loss of the Parisian resources, most of the fall and some of the winter stocks having been received before the doors were closed against foreign invasion. There is hope in many quarters that peace will be proclaimed in the spring, and further crippling of French resources, but if it should not then we shall see what we shall see. The retail trade of the city, especially the luxurious portion of it, which usually finds its supplies abroad, has been greatly benefited by the war. Millinery and dressmaking houses are flourishing, and a stimulus has been given to high-class business, which will encourage increased activity for the coming season.

WHAT NOTS.

The long opera chain, with tasseled pendant, is the most fashionable watch chain for ladies. Boys' rings are the latest style for gentlemen. The "dog collar" is the style for fancy necklaces. It is composed of gold links, is broad, and costs $250. The heavy chain necklaces, which also form bracelets, can be obtained for $150.

Necklaces composed of several strands of pearls are considered very *recherche*. Cameos are coming into vogue again. White lace fans for ladies, with pearl sticks, are in vogue. French kid gloves are becoming so scarce and so high that ladies are wearing them "cleaned," who never would do so before—the consequence is the glove cleaners are driving a flourishing trade.

JENNIE JUNE.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	30.48	30.04	30.09
Change since last report	...	0.44	—.05
Thermometer	34°	42°	32°
Change in 24 hours	...	8°	2°
Direction of wind	N E	N W	N W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	4	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.08	.08
Character of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	...	B	B
Rainfall since last report in inches	0.01	0.00	0.00
State of weather	2	2	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report given; decreases by a minus here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, brisk; E, high; F, very high; G, high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, storm or hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Doud, J. W., Canonsburg, Pa	3
Fix, Miss C., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Fix, Prof. W. G., Cleveland, O	3
Lyle & Co., Zanesville, O	3

November 30.

THE PROTHONOTRY'S OFFICE.—Mr. Joseph Ross, the Prothonotary elect, will take charge of his office to-day.

TWENTY DAYS.—Tom Whalen received a sentence to the Work House of twenty days from Mayor Brush yesterday, for disorderly conduct.

THE POSTOFFICE.—On and after to-day the Postoffice will be open at half past seven o'clock in the morning.

INTEREST commences December 1, on deposits made on or before that date in the Real Estate Savings Bank, 61 Fourth avenue.

DRUMMER BOY.—Sale of reserved seats will commence Friday at the Office of the Wilson Sewing Machine Co., No. 50 Smithfield street.

HEAVY RECEIPTS.—The receipts at the Mayor's office the past month for fines alone, will aggregate $1 600, the largest sum yet derived from this source, during the period mentioned.

SALE OF SEATS for the McCaffrey Concert will be resumed this morning at 8 o'clock, and continue till 7 o'clock this evening, at No. 12 Sixth street.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Norman, residing in the Twenty-first ward, made information at the Mayor's office yesterday charging George Perry with the larceny of a silver watch worth $15. Warrant issued.

VILE EPITHETS.—Lizzie Auble was yesterday arrested, and held for a hearing by Deputy Mayor Nichols, to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Ann Bier. The prosecutrix alleges that defendant called her "a dirty crazy hog."

JAIL CALENDAR.—The total number of prisoners in jail at present is one hundred and twenty-four. Of this number fifty-two are males and thirty-two are females. There are seventy-eight Court cases and forty-six vagrants.

THE LATE RUNAWAY.—The young man who was concerned in the smash-up on Fifth avenue Monday night, at the corner of Parker's store, is Wood street. It would appear that the names furnished to the reporters were assumed.

OBITUARY.—Miss Kate Newman, the highly este emed and accomplished daughter of R. Newman, Esq., died yesterday morning. The sorrowing parents have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their great bereavement.

ACCIDENT.—Adam Die'z, a grocer, corner of Butler and Thirty-Sixth streets, was yesterday standing in front of his store under a scaffolding, where some men were at work, when a heavy board fell upon him, injuring his side severely. He was attended by Dr. Clark.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—The telegraph announces that an important suit, in which Pittsburghers are concerned, commenced in Memphis yesterday week, is that of Riddell, Coleman & Co. against General Pillow and others, for coal seized in Memphis at the outbreak of the war, and valued at $125,000. The case is being tried in the United States Circuit Court before Judges Trigg and Evans.

THE YOUTHFUL THIEVES.

More Money Recovered.

We have already referred to the arrest of John Caffey, Ed. Driscoll and John Hughes, the lads charged with stealing the $255 from Whiting's Auction House on Wood street, and also that $50, Caffey's share of the spoils, had been recovered at the house of his parents. Yesterday the detectives recovered Driscoll's share, $80, which they found secreted in a board on Seventh avenue, and subsequently Hughes' share was given to his home, where they procured from a brother his share, amounting to $60, making in all about $170. The remaining $85 had not been recovered at last accounts, and it is supposed it will not be until Lemon, the other defendant, is arrested. The boys say they had the robbery planned a week before they committed it, having received the idea while in the house watching the clerks receiving and counting the money. But the boys have been lying, it seems, as Caffey, who was first arrested, said Hughes had divided the money, and that they got fifty dollars each, with the exception of Hughes, who got a hundred. Yesterday morning, whom Caffey also stated stole the money, charged Boffey with having consulted the division, and after a while he acknowledged having done so. Then came the allegation that it was divided by fifty's seems untrue, and Driscoll and Hughes have shelled out sixty dollars each. It is a pity that the proprietor who made the information against the boys promised them their freedom if they would get the money was, for the House of Refuge should be full of just such precious fellows as they are. There is no doubt that the idea of their regaining their liberty will induce them to assist the officers in arresting Leonard, and the remainder of the money may be recovered.

Last night Mayor Brush received a written a young girl called on Mayor Brush, and stating that she was a sister of Leonard, handed her $5.25, she had just learned of his being charged with the larceny of the money and had succeeded in recovering it from another boy. The Mayor told her to have the boy brought to the office to-day, but she returned no more. Instead of securing the remaining $25, which some one of them must have, as they all are thin they did not spend any of the spoils.

NEW FAIR GROUNDS.

Where Shall They Be Located—Proposition from a Land Owner in Stowe Township—A New Driving Track.

It is generally conceded, even by the members of the County Agricultural Society, that the last fair, under the auspices of the Society, has been held on the old grounds in Iron City Park. The buildings have become partially unsuitable, the location is not now nor never will be easily accessible, and the rapid growth of the city in that direction is not favorable for the purpose, and, as the lease will soon expire, it may be safely said that no more fairs will be given there.

The Board of Managers of the County Society are already agitating the subject of new grounds, and it is not likely that within a year a suitable site may be purchased or leased for a long term. At a meeting of the Board, held yesterday, this subject came up, and was discussed with considerable interest. Moses Chess, Esq., President of the Board, stated that Mr. McKee, of Stowe township, had proposed to lease, on favorable terms, a very eligible piece of ground located above McKee's Rocks, and embracing the old McKee mansion, which is finely improved, has a fine creek, and is in all respects admirably suited for the purpose. It can be approached by the steam ferries at all seasons, since the channel now runs on the south side of Brunot's Island, Captain Rounis, President of the Manchester Passenger Railway Company, has taken an interest in the matter, and will locate and furnish sufficient cars to carry all passengers who may wish to reach the fair grounds by that route, and will also furnish a ferry to carry them across the river.

Mr. Chess also stated that a company of gentlemen, of this city, had already leased from Mr. McKee a most excellent site for a mile race track, which could be utilized in the future style for next season's trotting. If the Agricultural society should favor the project, the gentlemen owning the race track would in turn give them the use of it for the exhibition of stock and trials of speed during the fairs.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Moses Chess, John E. Parke, John Young, J. W. Williams, H. Logan and Robert McCl nock. Return Inspectors—Charles McClintock, Thomas Kennedy. Assessor—John Bofinger. Assistant Assessors—Robert Patterson, George McWilliams, Sr. Constables—Josias Meyers, Esq.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—James Lawrence alleged that on Monday, before Alderman McMasters last evening, that Chas. Humbert had struck him on the head with a box, constituting a case of aggravated assault and battery. The parties reside on Franklin avenue, Hazlipne & Co.'s establishment, on Fourth avenue, was the scene of the assault. The plaintiff city about a box, which both parties wished to occupy while taking a lunch. A warrant was issued.

AN INQUEST.—Inquiry is made regarding the vacancy in the office of the fourth constable on the east side of Grant street from Seventh avenue, half way down to Liberty street. It is not known that any ordinance has been passed vacating the sidewalk, and it is doubtless true that the Express Company has so put up their railing as to encroach upon the street, in order to virtually result in its discontinuance in use by pedestrians. The Street Commissioner should look into this matter.

WILL EXCEED THE ESTIMATE.—The receipts from the Mayor's office yesterday for a man named James Lewis, who had been missing from his home at Wood's Run since Saturday week, and had been supposed to be dead, at last accounts. Lewis was found on Fifth avenue. The boys gave their names as H. L. Ruff, R. Bowers, George W. Hutton and Theodore Hitchins, living Reid's Hill. The latter is the one who sent the dispatch, and is the one described in it. They are thoroughly searched, and on the person of Hutton was found a memorandum of Reiff's person was found one hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents, and a check on Bowers eighty dollars. The others had no money. Young Reiff, it appears, had denied the robbery, but say that they did not take seven hundred dollars. Young Reiff, it appears, left Pittsburgh on the train with others to assist him. His father is proprietor of a tobacco store, and on Tuesday morning the evening left in charge of the store. He notified his companions, when they stole the money and bought four revolvers, and started for the city where they were promptly arrested. Mr. Reiff will arrive here at ten o'clock this morning. In the meantime the boys will be kept in the lock-up to await his arrival.

INSECURE BUILDINGS.

Fall of the Third Story Floor of a Liberty Street Warehouse—Fall in Apples.

Tuesday afternoon about fifty feet of the third floor at the rear end of Van Gorder & Shepard's commission warehouse on Liberty street, which were stored with nearly five hundred and fifty barrels of apples, fell with a terrible crash, carrying with it two men engaged piling the apples. The mass fell upon the second floor, and the force was so great as to break through it, and some three hundred barrels of apples and several barrels of vinegar were carried along and landed on top of a lot of apples stored immediately underneath on the first floor. The men who were upon the third floor at the time of the disaster brought up against the gable end of the building, but barring a slight shock escaped injury. The vinegar barrels were bursted and the vinegar let out, and a good many barrels of apples were broken open and the fruit smashed almost to a pulp. The building is owned by Christian Seibert, and the part where the accident occurred was erected some two or three years since. Last season equally as much, if not more, weight was put upon the floor, and no fall gave way on Tuesday, from an examination of the timbers we are led to the conclusion that the accident was occasioned by brashy and half-rotten timbers. One timber shown our reporter, and which had to support the weight, was so unsound as to admit of sticking a nail into it. Messrs. Van Gorder & Shepard were also heavy losers in the feeling of Messrs. Finn & Hays in relation to this case did not say Finn "is all right," but that he was not one of the jurors. When Fleming, on the 14th inst., at McKeesport and who did not agree with Mr. Finn. He has also commenced an inquest in the case of Geo. Peart, policeman, who was killed.

The new Coroner also refused to hold inquests on several cases in which he was notified, the death of which, upon his own personal investigation, were found to have occurred from natural causes, and he thinks he has done right in so doing. We are glad to be able to announce that Coroner Fleming, by the candle, has begun to adhere to the plan begun, so that the county will not be saddled with any more costs for inquests than are absolutely necessary.

In addition to the inquests held by Coroner West, Justice Love, of Coulterville, held inquests on the bodies of Michael Campbell and Mary Ann Campbell, who were drowned in the Youghiogheny river, superintended by the candle-light of a skiff. Coroner West received no notification of the finding of these bodies and hence he did not attend the inquests. Hereafter he desires it to be understood that he must be notified of all inquests, when the same is necessary.

FAST YOUTHS.

An Unfilial Son Robs His Father in Philadelphia, and With His Companions Arrives in the City—Their Arrest at the Union Depot.

Yesterday morning a dispatch was received by the Chief of Police from A. L. Ruff, of Philadelphia, asking that four boys, supposed to be on the Cincinnati Express, due here at 10:30 A. M., be arrested on the charge of the dispatch also stated that they had stolen seven hundred dollars, and gave a description of one of the party, a son of the man who asked the arrest. In accordance with the request, the hands of officers Strahn and Roch, who were on hand when the train entered the depot, and had no difficulty in recognizing the youth described. On arriving at the depot, the boys seemed perfectly contented with their capture but after reaching Smithfield street two of them made a break for liberty, but failed. The boys gave their names as H. L. Ruff R. Bowers, George W. Hutton and Theodore Hitchins, living Reid's Hill. The latter is the one who sent the dispatch, and is the one described in it. They are thoroughly searched, and on the person of Hutton was found a memorandum of Reiff's person was found one hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents, and a check on Bowers eighty dollars. The others had no money. Young Reiff, it appears, had denied the robbery, but say that they did not take seven hundred dollars. Young Reiff, it appears, left Pittsburgh on the train with others to assist him. His father is proprietor of a tobacco store, and on Tuesday morning the evening left in charge of the store. He notified his companions, when they stole the money and bought four revolvers, and started for the city where they were promptly arrested. Mr. Reiff will arrive here at ten o'clock this morning. In the meantime the boys will be kept in the lock-up to await his arrival.

RECORD OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Fires During the Month of November.

From the record kept by Fire Marshal Butler the following is a report of the fires during the month of November.

November 1—Second No. 3, Allegheny City; lamp upset and alarm sounded. No damage.

November 2—Seventh and Carson streets, Birmingham; glass factory of Chalfant, McCombs & Co. Loss about $12,000; fully insured.

November 3—Shousetown, R. H. Porter's grocery store. Loss $4,284; insurance $2,500.

November 6—Reserve township; two story frame tannery and dwelling, owned by M Lowe. Loss $6,525; insurance $5,000; supposed incendiarism.

November 11—Butler street, near Thirty-fifth, two-story frame; owned by Mrs. Russel. Loss about $50. Cause a defective flue.

November 10—Fifteenth ward, oil refinery; owners not known. Loss slight. Caused by the breaking of a pipe.

November 10—Eighteenth ward, Standard Oil Refinery; slight fire. Caused by a leak in pipe. Loss slight.

November 11—219 Penn avenue; several houses burned. Loss about $800. Fully insured.

November 11—Soho; tar tank burned. Loss $50.

November 15—Rolling mill, Rebecca street, Allegheny; McCulcheon & Co., owners. Loss trifling.

November 16—Mansfield, two-story brick dwelling, owned by S. H. Patterson. Loss $54.

November 18—Neville township school house, and dwelling house owned by A. Hamilton. Total loss $2,000. Insurance on school house $600; Accidental.

November 18—Railroad and Twenty-eighth street; the fine factory of Burgher, Thompson & Burgher. Loss $800. No insurance. Cause, spark from drying kiln.

November 18—Three-story brick house on High street. Loss $5.

November 18—Four-story brick, 127 Wood street. Loss $1,185 25. Fully insured. Cause, defective flue in garret.

November 18—McClintock's carpet store, Fifth avenue. Loss about $100. Insured.

November 21—Fifteenth ward, Sandusky street; Dr Pressley's church. Loss slight.

November 22—Twenty-ninth ward, three story brick house; John McCombs. Loss $25.

November 28—West alley, Allegheny; Mrs. Johnson's. Loss $75.

November 25—Beaver avenue, Allegheny, Fifth ward; lar shed owned by J. Megraw. Loss $10.

November 28—Twentieth ward; household goods of Mrs. Barnhill. Loss $500. Insured.

November 28—Oil refinery of Wormser, Myers & Co; Twelfth ward. Loss $500. Lumber yard of Mendenhall, Brown & Hill damaged to the amount of about $1,000.

CORONER'S RECORD.

Inquests Held During November.

From the 1st to the 14th of November Coroner Wm. Clawson and his deputies held the following inquests: On Solomon Norris, colored, death from natural causes—the first jury of colored men impanneled by a Coroner sat in this case; Henry Dyer, killed by falling down a flight of stairs, at Woods Run; Alex. Burns, a lad aged seven years, accidently killed by a dray running over his head, on Wylie avenue extension; Andrew Watson, killed by a fall of "horsebeck" in Gray's coal mines, in Union township; John Ostrieg, death from heart disease, in East Birmingham; William Burke, engineer, in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, accidentally run over at the Outer Depot, Allegheny; Mr. Thomas Bartley, an old citizen of Allegheny, run over by cars of the same company at Sandusky street crossing. Total 7.

INQUESTS BY THE NEW CORONER.

Mr. Clawson G. West, the newly elected Coroner, assumed the duties of his office on the 14th ult., and up to the close of the month held the following inquests:

Mrs. Bridget Mundy, death from intemperance. East Birmingham; Henry Sparrel, killed from apoplexy at McKinney's station, Connellsville Railroad; Henry Canham, brakeman in employ of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, crushed between locomotive and cars at outer depot, Allegheny; Patrick Finney, killed on Railroad line, also at his home, Tenth ward; Isaac Williams, a farmer, killed by falling to the ground from a stack, away team near Mt. Lebanon, Scott township; A. the unknown man afterwards ascertained John Ginger who fell over the embankment on the extension of Wylie avenue, on Grant's Hill; Patrick Dunn, a laborer, died on the Monday following; Joseph Goetz, a child, injured and died; Hook's four mill, Allegheny; Cynthia Coburn, death from natural causes, Allegheny; John Bradley, an infant, death from effects of fire, Penn avenue, East Birmingham; Hiram Roy, killed by a fall from a train on the Pittsburgh Railroad at Marsfield; Frank Diamond, killed by a freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad at Noblestown; Peter Dunlap, killed by a fall on the Lawrenceville; John Keesch, beaten by Thos. Fleming, on the 14th inst., at McKeesport and who died on the 28th inst., at Mr. Hook's iron, and told him if he came near where they were working they would make him suffer for it. The prisoner was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. Talley then instituted a cross suit for assault and better against Seymour.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.—The Republicans of the Nineteenth ward have suggested the following candidates for offices to be filled next Tuesday: Select Council—R. C. Beatty, P. H. Flanigan. Common Council—H. Negley, Frank Ardary. School Directors—T. J. Black, John Allen, Sr., Thomas Kennedy, J. G. McConnell. In the Third ward the Board of Election—T. J. Black, Inspectors of Election—David Fleming, John Brady, Jr. Judge—R. McCl nock. Return Inspectors—Charles McC l nock, Thomas Kennedy. Assessor—John Bofinger. Assistant Assessors—Robert Patterson, George McWilliams, Sr. Constables—Josias Meyers, Esq.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—James Lawrence alleged that on Monday, before Alderman McMasters last evening, that Chas. Humbert had struck him on the head with a box, constituting a case of aggravated assault and battery. The parties reside on Franklin avenue, Hazlipne & Co.'s establishment, on Fourth avenue, was the scene of the assault. The plaintiff city about a box, which both parties wished to occupy while taking a lunch. A warrant was issued.

AN INQUEST.—Inquiry is made regarding the vacancy in the office of the fourth constable on the east side of Grant street from Seventh avenue, half way down to Liberty street. It is not known that any ordinance has been passed vacating the sidewalk, and it is doubtless true that the Express Company has so put up their railing as to encroach upon the street, in order to virtually result in its discontinuance in use by pedestrians. The Street Commissioner should look into this matter.

WILL EXCEED THE ESTIMATE.—The receipts from the Mayor's office yesterday for a man named James Lewis, who had been missing from his home at Wood's Run since Saturday week, and had been supposed to be dead, at last accounts. Lewis was found on Fifth avenue. The boys gave their names as H. L. Ruff R. Bowers, George W. Hutton and Theodore Hitchins, living Reid's Hill. The latter is the one who sent the dispatch, and is the one described in it. They are thoroughly searched, and on the person of Hutton was found a memorandum of Reiff's person was found one hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents, and a check on Bowers eighty dollars. The others had no money. Young Reiff, it appears, had denied the robbery, but say that they did not take seven hundred dollars. Young Reiff, it appears, left Pittsburgh on the train with others to assist him. His father is proprietor of a tobacco store, and on Tuesday morning the evening left in charge of the store. He notified his companions, when they stole the money and bought four revolvers, and started for the city where they were promptly arrested. Mr. Reiff will arrive here at ten o'clock this morning. In the meantime the boys will be kept in the lock-up to await his arrival.

INSECURE BUILDINGS.

Fall of the Third Story Floor of a Liberty Street Warehouse—Fall in Apples.

Tuesday afternoon about fifty feet of the third floor at the rear end of Van Gorder & Shepard's commission warehouse on Liberty street, which were stored with nearly five hundred and fifty barrels of apples, fell with a terrible crash, carrying with it two men engaged piling the apples. The mass fell upon the second floor, and the force was so great as to break through it, and some three hundred barrels of apples and several barrels of vinegar were carried along and landed on top of a lot of apples stored immediately underneath on the first floor. The men who were upon the third floor at the time of the disaster brought up against the gable end of the building, but barring a slight shock escaped injury. The vinegar barrels were bursted and the vinegar let out, and a good many barrels of apples were broken open and the fruit smashed almost to a pulp. The building is owned by Christian Seibert, and the part where the accident occurred was erected some two or three years since. Last season equally as much, if not more, weight was put upon the floor, and no fall gave way on Tuesday, from an examination of the timbers we are led to the conclusion that the accident was occasioned by brashy and half-rotten timbers. One timber shown our reporter, and which had to support the weight, was so unsound as to admit of sticking a nail into it. Messrs. Van Gorder & Shepard were also heavy losers in the feeling of Messrs. Finn & Hays in relation to this case did not say Finn "is all right," but that he was not one of the jurors. When Fleming, on the 14th inst., at McKeesport and who did not agree with Mr. Finn. He has also commenced an inquest in the case of Geo. Peart, policeman, who was killed.

The new Coroner also refused to hold inquests on several cases in which he was notified, the death of which, upon his own personal investigation, were found to have occurred from natural causes, and he thinks he has done right in so doing. We are glad to be able to announce that Coroner Fleming, by the candle, has begun to adhere to the plan begun, so that the county will not be saddled with any more costs for inquests than are absolutely necessary.

In addition to the inquests held by Coroner West, Justice Love, of Coulterville, held inquests on the bodies of Michael Campbell and Mary Ann Campbell, who were drowned in the Youghiogheny river, superintended by the candle-light of a skiff. Coroner West received no notification of the finding of these bodies and hence he did not attend the inquests. Hereafter he desires it to be understood that he must be notified of all inquests, when the same is necessary.

JAMES McAULEY, ESQ.

He is Solicited to Accept a Renomination for the Select Council, and Declines.

The following correspondence yesterday passed between a number of the leading citizens of the Fourth ward and James McAuley Esq., relative to his continuance as a representative from that ward in the Select Council. It will be seen that Mr. McAuley declines being a candidate, which is to be regretted:

PITTSBURGH, November 29, 1870.

TO JAMES MCAULEY, ESQ.—The undersigned citizens of the Fourth ward, appreciating your services in the Select Council, in the City Councils, as a representative of the Fourth ward, would ask of you to allow your name to be used to present your name to the citizens of the ward at the coming primary meeting as a candidate for Select Council.

James Verner,	John H. Dalzell,
M. Donnell,	James Reid,
J. N. Anderson,	Charles W. Wood,
A. P. Ege,	B. Wood, jr.,
A. P. Thompson,	J. Donaldson,
Arch. Speer,	A. Jackman,
John Scott,	Wm. Wilson,
W. H. Wilson,	Wm. R. Childs,
Wm. Wilson,	Thomas A. Cain,
James W. Friend,	John Woods,
D. Leonard,	Wm. J. Anderson,
Wm. O'Leary,	Augustus Wilkan,
H. P. Cain,	M. Whitmore,
W. B. Hays,	Wm. Robinson,
John Hood,	S. G. Peters,
Alexander Speer,	John Murray,
H. P. Stevenson,	J. H. Nichols,
G. Follansbee,	Henry Hays.

PITTSBURGH, November 30th, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I received yesterday your very complimentary note, asking me to allow my name to be used in connection with the election to the Select Council from the Fourth ward. Your request is very flattering to me coming, as it does, from men with whom I have been so long associated and among whom I have spent the greater portion of my life. I assure you I appreciate the compliment most highly. It is now eighteen years since I first entered Councils as a representative from the Fourth ward. Two years were spent in the Common Council, and the balance of my service in the Select Council is now drawing to a close. During that long period I have endeavored faithfully and fearlessly to serve, not merely the interests of my own ward but of the whole city and to the best of my general government. Such a professional life of service is not necessarily the best, some asperities believe it to, but I am proud to say that I have always been most heartily supported by the people of the ward, and this request of yours (coming as it does from all parties) that I should be willing to retire, now from the public service, I have, I think, done my share, and I am willing, my feeble health admonishes me not to attempt further what I may be physically unable to perform.

I have given you all necessary reasons for business which prompted your letter and by that, I trust you will understand me as having no disposition to be considered a candidate for the position named in your letter. Thanking you and all my friends for the kind sentiments you have expressed, and my earnest wish for your future welfare.

Very respectfully,

To James Verner, J. M. Anderson, John H. Hare, and others.

JAMES MCAULEY.

COUNTY REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate During November.

Below will be found a statement of the business of the County Register, Joseph H. Gray, Esq., for the month of November:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED		Bond.
John D. Packiner	Samuel R. Cluley	$20,000
John Packiner	William W. Smith	2,000
John Slicker	Mary A. Slicker	2,000
Joseph G. Meagher	Mary A. Meagher	2,000
Joseph G. Davis	James B. McGill	20,000
Mary Jane Johnston	Robert McCarrir	12,000
Sarah A. Brookham	Thomas smith	2,000
John Mahey	Joseph Mahey, Sarah Frenchi,	1,000
Frederick Loechner	Frederick Loechner	2,000
John A. Brown	Elizabeth Brown	10,000
Sarah J. Coleman	M. A. Coleman	100
Elizabeth Hamilton	Robert Hamilton	1,000
Andrew D. Robb	Mark Robb	6,000
James Barrett	Henry Barrett	600
David Welsh	Bridget Welsh, Ellen Welsh,	4,000
Dr. N